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Wednesday, November 22, 1978
Agrahayana 1, 1900(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 22, 1978/
Agrahayana 1, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Question No: 41.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
May I make a request? The ballot has disfavoured my question on Netaji's treasure box and pushed it to the bottom of the list. I venture to submit that it is a matter of national importance and interest and if my hon. colleagues agree, it may be given precedence.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No objection.

MR. SPEAKER: I will never start a new precedent.

MR. HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
When nobody objects..

MR. SPEAKER: I won't start any new precedent.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
If the House agrees.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No new precedent will be started because that will give a handle in the hands of the majority.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
In case the question does not come up today, half-an-hour discussion, may be allowed

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MR. SPEAKER: I will see it later; nothing in advance. Question No. 41.

Unidentified Helicopters sighted over Kutch.

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*41. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any unidentified helicopters were sighted over the Kutch border between February and July this year;

(b) if so, whether two helicopters were sighted on February 24, 1978 four kms. away from Narayan "Sarover" in Kutch district;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these helicopters landed on Indian soil for refuelling and disappeared after refuelling;

(d) whether another helicopter was sighted on 14th July, 1978 in the same area and this helicopter threw clothes, bags and some scientific gadgets and literature in the Chinese language in balloons; and

(e) if so, why our Indian war planes did not attack them and why they were not shot down by our Indian security forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c): Two incidents of unidentified helicopters intruding into the Kutch area during the period have come to notice. One unidentified helicopter landed on 24th February, 1978 in the Kutch area—near Narayan "Sarover"—refuelled it—

self and took off again. Though its exact identity has not been established, it is believed to be that of a civil agency. The helicopter seems to have lost its way, strayed into our territory, and landed to refuel itself.

In the other incident which occurred in May 1978, an un-identified helicopter was sighted in the border areas of Kutch which seems to have strayed into Indian air space as a result of a dust storm in the area at the time.

(d) No Sir, no such report has been received.

(e) Such action was not necessary in the case of either of the two intrusions, as the aircraft were not of military character, nor did the circumstances appear to be of a hostile nature.

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Sir, within a period of two months, two foreign aircrafts have strayed into our territory, has been stated that it is believed to be of the civil agency and also that it appears to have strayed into the Indian airspace. This is an inference which has been formed later. At the time when this intrusion happened, what action our authorities have taken to prevent it? Supposing it was an espionage plane. What would have they done? It is said that it was later discovered that it was a civil plane and that it strayed and all that. Immediately what action has been taken? I also want to know what usual precautions are taken under such circumstances, whether any investigation or inquiry has been made into the incidents, and whether they are satisfied that there is no espionage ring which has responsibility for this instruction.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Sir, I have already replied that under the circumstances it was not considered to be of a hostile nature. And then, the Ministry of External Affairs have lodged a protest and asked the Government of Pakistan to take all

necessary steps to ensure that such incidents not recur. That we have done.

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: It is stated that the plane has not been identified. In a reply to the Gujarat Assembly the Minister for Home Affairs has admitted that a few balloons also landed at various places at the same time, while the answer to this says that no such report had been received. This is contradictory. What has been stated in the Gujarat Assembly contradicts what has been stated in this House. I want to know which of the two is true.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Sir, I have said that there have been two intrusions. But on July 14, 1978 one civil helicopter which was duly cleared and authorised by DGCA flew through the authorised international route in Kutch area. That was cleared by DGCA. So, that was not intrusion and therefore I have said that there is no intrusion.

MR. SPEAKER: Some balloons have also landed.

PROF. SHER SINGH: No aircraft carrying clothes or anything came. One helicopter on 14th July did cross our territory but that was under the authorised international route.

MR. SPEAKER: The suggestion was that certain balloons were also landed. That was the reply in the Gujarat Assembly. Is there any truth in it?

PROF. SHER SINGH: I have no knowledge about that.

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: I specifically asked whether an inquiry has been made and whether the authorities are satisfied that it was only a plane which has strayed into our territory. I want to know whether they are satisfied that there was no spying in these particular incidents, that has not been answered.

PROF. SHER SINGH: We have made the inquiry and we are satisfied.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: The Minister has replied that it is believed that the aircraft was of civil agency and still in his reply he said that Pakistan Government was involved. Is it not contradictory?

PROF. SHER SINGH: When a helicopter intrudes into our territory, even if it is owned by a civil agency, because it came from Pakistan and went through our territory, we had to lodge a protest to the Pakistan Government and we did it.

MR. SPEAKER: Qn. No. 42...absent.
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 43.

**राजस्थान के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण
निगम की योजनाएं**

* 43. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान की उन योजनाओं की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जो इस समय ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम के विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ख) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम ने राजस्थान के लिये अब तक कितनी योजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी है और उनके लिये कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 21 schemes sponsored by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board were pending consideration as on 31st October, 1978. Details of the schemes are given in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

Of the 21 schemes, the Corporation has returned 13 schemes to the State Electricity Board for revision in accordance with the comments of the Appraisal Team. The remaining 8 schemes are under examination in the Corporation.

(b) The Corporation has since its inception in 1969, sanctioned 157 rural electrification schemes of Rajasthan for a total loan assistance of Rs. 69.31 crores.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
1.	Nainwa P.S., Bundi Distt.
2.	Shahbad P. S., Kota Distt.
3.	Baran P.S., Kota Distt.
4.	S. Madhopur P. S., S. Modhopur Distt.
5.	Kota & Bundi.
6.	Rani P.S., Pali Distt.
7.	Jhalawar Distt.
8.	Falna P.S., Pali Distt.
9.	Kishangarh P.S., Alwar Distt.
10.	Bonli P.S., S. Madhopur Distt.
11.	Mandal P.S., Bhilwara Distt.
12.	Lalsot P.S., Jaipur Distt.
13.	O & M Division, Udaipur Distt.
14.	Sanganer P.S.
15.	Lunkarsar, Bikaner Distt.
16.	Udaipurwati, Jhun Jhunu Distt.
17.	Balotra, Barmer Distt.
18.	Srimadhopur, Sikar Distt.
19.	Shivganj, Sirohi Distt.
20.	Surajgarh P.S., Jhun Jhunu Distt.
21.	Neem-Ka-Thana, Sikar Distt.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर : यह आप की जानकारी में होगा कि राजस्थान का अधिकांश भाग रेगिस्तानी है और वहां पर नदियों प्रवाह बांधों से सिंचाई नहीं हो सकती। वहां पर सिंचाई का मुख्य स्रोत ग्रन्डरपाउण्ड वाटर है और ग्रन्डरपाउण्ड वाटर को प्राप्त करने का एकमात्र साधन बिजली है। राजस्थान की जो स्कीमें आप के विचाराधीन हैं

**Not recorded.

और जिन में से कुछ घाप ने वापस कर दी हैं, वे अधिकतर उन इलाकों में नहीं हैं जहाँ पर बिजली से सिंचाई के दूसरे साधन उपलब्ध हो सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में गवर्नमेंट द्वारा इंडिया या घाप का जो कापरिशन है, वह राजस्वा : गवर्नमेंट से सम्पर्क कर के उन इलाकों के लिए, जहाँ पर सिंचाई के सारे साधन नहीं हो सकते हैं, एक विश्व योजना बनाय और उन इलाकों में सिंचाई के साथ उपलब्ध करे। इस प्रकार की स्कीम बनाने की दृष्टि से क्या घाप की कापरिशन के पास कोई स्कीम या योजना है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: These schemes are formulated by the State Electricity Boards and they send them to the REC for assistance and whenever the schemes are sponsored by the State Governments, whether it is Rajasthan or any other Government, an appraisal team goes there and tries to find out whether the schemes are viable and then only they sanction funds. If the State Government comes forward with any new schemes, definitely the REC will come forward to assist them.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: The Central Government is a helpless agency which only sanctions the funds. The schemes are formulated by the State Governments. Cannot the Central Government formulate and implement schemes in such areas where it would be more productive if they are sanctioned?

दूसरी मेरा मवाल यह है कि 69.31 करोड़ रुपया जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दिया है, तो जेमा कि मैं ने पहले निवेदन किया है राजस्थान में दूसरे साधन नहीं हो सकते हैं मेन्टल गवर्नमेंट और घाप के इस कापरिशन ने जो ग्रन्य स्टड्स को पैसा दिया है, उन के कम्पेरीजन में राजस्थान को दिये जाने वाले पैसे की क्या परसेन्टेज है ? किस परसेन्टेज में वह आता है।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: So far in the whole country, since the inception of REC, we have sanctioned schemes to the tune of Rs. 846 crores. Out of it, Rs. 69 crores have been sanctioned for the Rajasthan Government. The question of sanctioning more will arise only when the schemes are presented by the State Electricity Boards. Electricity is a concurrent subject and the State Government has to come forward to suggest schemes

which the REC can sanction and give whatever assistance is necessary.

श्री राम चंदर बेरवा : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ग्राम विद्युतीकरण योजना में जो केंद्रीय द्वारा राशि दी जाती है और जो गांवों का चुनाव किया जाता है, उस का मापदंड क्या है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो राज्य बिजली बोर्ड घापके पास सिफारिश कर के भेजते हैं, क्या घाप संसद् सदस्यों को उस से अवगत कराते हैं ? अगर उन को इस से अवगत कराया जाय, तो वे यह बता सकते हैं कि कहां बिजली देना जरूरी है और कहां जरूरी नहीं है।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I do not think that is possible.

Guidelines for preparation of Five Year Plans

*44. DR. P. V. PERISAMY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has issued guidelines to State on preparation of the States Five Year Plans; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The guidelines are designed to help the States in preparing their Draft Plan proposals so as to be in broad conformity with the Draft National Plan. They outline sectoral policies, underline priorities and indicate specific targets of performance for Agriculture, irrigation, Power and also the Revised Minimum Needs Programme.

DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: The answer is not satisfactory. I want to know whether any specific priorities have been mentioned for the States and whether special allocations for such priorities have been made.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have said that 'performance for Agriculture, Irrigation, Power and also the Revised Minimum Needs Programme' are the special priorities.

DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: May I know whether, for accelerating rural deve-

lopment, ancillary industries are proposed to be started in the rural areas—whether public sector enterprises have been given instruction to start them themselves or encourage small industrialists to start such ancillary industries in rural areas and whether funds have been ear-marked for this purpose?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We have said that rural development programmes have been taken up and...

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking whether public sector enterprises have been instructed.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Public undertakings cannot go to rural areas; that is not possible.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM ALIAS ALADI ARUNA: As far as the draft of the Sixth Five Year Plan is concerned, there is no indication of allocation of amounts to each State. In these circumstances, under what revenue sources are the States allowed to formulate their Five Year Plans?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My Hon. friend does not seem to know the process of planning. The States do formulate their plans in consultation with the Planning Commission and the allocation is sorted out. Allocation is not done in blank.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM ALIAS ALADI ARUNA: If you go through the draft of the other Five Year Plans, there is a clear indication of allocation of amount of each State. But as far as the draft of the sixth Five Year Plan is concerned, there is no such indication. That is why I am asking under what revenue sources the States are going to formulate their Plans. Unless there is an indication of the allocation of an amount, how is it possible?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is a rolling Plan.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the hon. Prime Minister be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the guidelines?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I don't think it is necessary.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether, while he has indicated the broad subjects like Agriculture, Rural Development, etc. in the guidelines, the Planning Commission has taken any action to see that the States are also given guidelines with regard to matters where expenditure has to be incurred on natural calamities and plan finances have to be diverted to non-plan accidental or incidental expenses?

Secondly, if the States do not approve of the guidelines in a particular form, what action, in terms of further discussions, do the Government propose to take in regard to such States?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: In the case of the States not agreeing, there are discussions between the Planning Commission and the States for each year and also for the whole plan. That is what is being done. Then, we will be meeting in the end, when all this will be finalised. And even when national calamities come, they are to be dealt with because we cannot presume natural calamities and provide for them. But they have got to be provided and in the latest Finance Commission they have also altered the old method and they have provided a new method.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will take up Question No. 45 and Question No. 46, together because both are on the same subject. Question 45—Shri A. Bala Pajanor. Not here. Shri P. Kannan—Not here. Then Question No. 46—Shri S. R. Damani.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Question No. 46.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, you have said that both the questions will be taken together.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he will answer both.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I will answer both the questions.

Merits of Jaguar Aircraft Vis-a-Vis Other Aircrafts

***45. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:**

SHRI P. KANNAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the proposed purchase of Jaguars from U.K.;

(b) the number of aircraft proposed to be purchased, the value and the relative merits of the aircraft as compared to similar aircraft available in other countries; and

(c) the specific over-riding considerations for going for Jaguars indicating the advantages of precision and combat value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The ageing and obsolescent fleet of Hunters and Canberras of the IAF require early replacement by a current aircraft fulfilling the same role.

Three types of aircraft were considered for the purpose, namely, the Anglo-French JAGUAR. The French MIRAGE-F.I and the Swedish VIGGEN.

All the three planes were carefully evaluated, in all aspects by teams of experts and other senior officials belonging to the Air Force, HAL and the Ministries of Finance and Defence. The reports of these teams were carefully considered by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs, and the Committee selected the

Jaguar for the following main reasons:—

(1) The Jaguar—like the other two aircrafts—fulfilled the operational and technical requirements of the Air Force;

(2) the Jaguar was considerably more favourable on prices as well as delivery scheduled; and

(3) the Jaguar, with its two-engine characteristic was adjudged by the Air Force experts as offering better survival capability.

In arriving at the decision, the views of the former as well as present Chief of Air Staff were taken into account.

The IAF's requirement is for an aircraft fulfilling the Strike/Ground-attack role at present performed by the Hunters and Canberras. The Jaguar is a specialised aircraft and was developed jointly by the British and the French specifically for such a role.

It has specialised equipment required for such a role, to which Air Force experts attach special importance.

Roughly, three-fourths of our requirement is proposed to be manufactured in India; the remaining will be purchased as Flyaways.

It will not be in the public interest nor in the interest of national security to disclose exact numbers or other actual figures.

Follow up Measures after Jaguar Deal

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***46. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:**

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a follow-up measure of the Jaguar Deal with the British Aeor-Space Corporation, Government

have entered into an agreement with the U.K. Government for the continued supply of spares etc. in the event of the out-break of hostilities involving India at any stage;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) what other follow-up measures are being taken for the manufacture of these aircrafts by the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. in India; and

(d) whether any machinery has been created for keeping a watch over the timely execution of the agreement; if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Consultations have been held between representatives of the Government of the U.K. and the Government of India, as a result of which satisfactory arrangements have been evolved to provide for the full support and backing of the Government of U.K. to the Jaguar programme. The understanding reached between the two Governments provide *inter alia*, for uninterrupted supplies and services for the smooth and unhindered implementation of the Jaguar programme, as well as co-operation between the two Governments in regard to such matters as training of pilots and technicians, and production specialists; exchange of documentation and information; transfer of technology; purchase of equipment, components, spare parts, weapons and related systems; and sharing of future development.

(c) Steps have already been initiated to conclude the requisite license agreements and to draw up a Detailed Project Report for the manufacture of the aircraft by HAL. This will be followed by procurement of necessary additions to plant and machinery at HAL; training of personnel; procurement of other supplies etc.

(d) It is proposed to set up a Project Directorate in the Ministry of

Defence to monitor and oversee the implementation of the Jaguar programme. Cells will also be established in Air Headquarters as well as H.A.L. for the purpose.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I know from the hon. Defence Minister when first of the Jaguars are likely to join the Indian Air Force and first Indian built Jaguars are likely to take to the sky? How many Jaguars are likely to be purchased outright and how many are to be manufactured in India under the licence?

PROF. SHER SINGH: I have already replied. I cannot disclose the number and other figures.

MR. SPEAKER: That you have mentioned. When are you likely to get the first Jaguar?

PROF. SHER SINGH: We will be getting it in the first half of the next year.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Whether necessary infrastructure for the manufacture of these planes at Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore, is being set up; if so, how long will it take for H.A.L. to go into production and whether our Technicians will be sent to U.K. for training or the British Aero Space will depute their experts not only to train our Technicians but also the pilots and crew?

PROF. SHER SINGH: I have already replied that for the manufacture of this aircraft by H.A.L., we will procure the necessary addition to plant and machinery, training of personnel and procurement of other supplies. We are taking immediate steps just after this agreement is signed.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Mr. Speaker, the Minister for Defence for reasons best known to himself has preferred to be very evasive in his reply. To save time, I will not point out all the vague points made by him here. I just want one clarification on these points. Now the Jaguar is being phased out by the R.A.F. and the

new model, the next generation plane, is coming up, that is, Tornado. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether transfer of technology will also include the development of Tornado which is a new thing. Otherwise, there is no point in having a phased out plane. That is the first thing. The second thing is whether there is transfer of technology to the extent of 100 per cent, because what happens very often is that these companies and these countries, out of 10 spares, for instance, give the know-how for only 8 spares and for 2 they do not give. Whether transfer of technology will be to the extent of 100 per cent. There is a third point in which he has been very vague.

(Interruptions)

What is the question? The question is whether as a follow-up measure of the Jaguar Deal.....

MR. SPEAKER: That is right. You cannot put half a dozen questions in one question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: In the even of the outbreak of hostility involving India at any stage, he has not replied to that. So, I want him to clarify whether Jaguar has given specific commitment that in the event of outbreak of hostility with any country such as Pakistan or China, they will supply us spares. You kindly give these three clarifications and oblige.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : So far as the technology is concerned, not only the present technology but any new development in technology of the Aircraft will be shared by the two countries. I will not, at this stage, like to commit the country as to which future generation, which type of aircraft, will be introduced in the IAF. It is not correct to say that Jaguar is being phased out of the Royal Air Force. And so far as supply is concerned, we have taken all precautions to see that in all circumstances the

agreement will be scrupulously observed by the two countries.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Kindly also clarify whether there is 100 per cent transfer of technology.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I have said all the present technology of the Aircraft and any further development will be shared by the two countries.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: May, I know whether Jaguar fulfils all our requirements? We wanted a deep penetration strike aircraft and I think Jaguar can very well replace Hunter but it cannot replace Canberras—the Bomber. I do want to know what is the range of this new acquisition.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not the judge what the question is?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Yes, Sir, it fulfils the role for which it is meant and as a matter of fact it is not to perform the role of Interceptor for which we have got "a very fine machine" in the MIG that we have in the Air Force.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly enlighten this House whether in view of the fact that Pakistan has shifted most of its air bases further deep inside Pakistan, quite far away from our borders, there is any necessity of diverting this huge amount of money for buying aircraft which will only benefit war mongers of the Western world?

Is there any necessity, because Pakistan has shifted all its air bases deep inside the country? There is no need for your Air Force to go into this hunting business which has no basis at all.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I would not like to name any country, but the Government of India is convinced that for the national security acquisi-

tion of such an aircraft for the Indian Air Force is inevitable.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know whether Jaguar purchased by India will be so modified that it will have better sufficiency and more striking power?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: As I have already said, it will suit the climatic conditions in this country and will perform with the efficiency that is required by our experts for this purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know which are the countries in the world who have had the benefit of using and buying this plane Jaguar and what has been their experience.

2.**

MR. SPEAKER: No. You have not given me notice. No, I am not allowing unless you give me earlier notice of it what these persons are?

Do not record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 353.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If there is anything defamatory.

MR. SPEAKER: Incriminatory nature.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Whether there is any agent between the Government of India and Britain and whether he knows that person. How is it incriminatory? This is most unfortunate. Out of the question which part of it is incriminatory?

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to you to give me information earlier.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Is it incriminatory? Is it defamatory?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not saying anything against any person.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Who is the agent in between the two for concluding a deal? Is there an agent? Is it incriminatory? Is it defamatory?

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask whether there is an agent.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is the question that is asked, and whether the Defence Minister knows it.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

Please see the ruling that has been given not by me but earlier.

"On 10th December, 1970, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu wrote to Speaker that he was giving notice under rule 353 that on C.A. admitted for that day, he would mention name of Shri A. K. Sen, M.P. When C.A. was taken up, Speaker observed:—

"Now, before I take up the Call Attention Notice, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I received your small chit that you wanted to mention some name under rule 353. Rule 353 is not so simple that you will just say, you want to mention some name. You must give some details of it as to what is the matter, who is the gentleman and all that so that Speaker could judge the matter beforehand. Don't abruptly put Speaker in difficulties."

That is the ruling.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is an altogether different matter.

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given the ruling.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: The ruling is, you cannot mention the name unless you give the notice.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Question Hour is to elicit information. Why this ruling of barring the information? (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No relevancy to the question at all. Mr. Sathe, either you put the question or do not do it. That is enough so far as the ruling is concerned.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Was he a dealer in this whole business?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: So far as the Jaguar is concerned, it is a concern hundred per cent owned and Controlled by the British Government. All the negotiations that have taken place between the Government of India and the Government of Great Britain. No private party has been involved in it at any stage.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 47. (Interruptions). I have allowed sufficient number of questions.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: You have always a right to ask for half-an-hour discussion. So far as the Question

Hour is concerned, no discussion is allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: The rules on Questions say, if there is a major policy there are other ways of discussion, but not in the Question Hour.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not a question of major policy....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Subject to your ruling, Sir, I am prepared to answer each and every question.

MR. SPEAKER: You may be prepared, but I have passed on to the next question. I don't allow it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: It is always open to you to give notice under 193. I am prepared to give time, one-hour-discussion, two-hour discussion. I am prepared to give time. But in Question Hour I am not prepared to give.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Question hour over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Car and Scooter Tyres

***42. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDA-
RAM:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of car and scooter tyres in the market;

(b) whether the tyre manufacturers have reduced the production of these varieties of tyres deliberately;

(c) what is the month-wise production of car and scooter tyres in major tyre manufacturing companies during the year 1978; and

(d) what action Government have taken to maintain their production at normal level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) There is some shortage of car tyres, but there is no shortage of scooter tyres.

(b) There has been a slight fall in the production of car tyres during the current year (January to September 1978). However, the production of scooter tyres has registered an increase of about 22.5 per cent as compared to the production figures in the corresponding period last year.

(c) Month-wise production figures of scooter and car tyres by different manufacturing companies are indicated in Statements I and II placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2782/78].

(d) There has been a slight fall in the production of car tyres during the current year (January to September 1978) due to several factors such as

shortage of indigenous natural rubber and indigenous synthetic rubber; and also preference given by tyre manufacturing companies to the production of truck and tractor tyres. The Government decided to import 15000 tonnes of natural rubber in order to overcome the shortage in the country. Additional quantities of natural rubber may be imported in case the shortage persists. Likewise, import of synthetic rubber may also be considered, if necessary.

Manufacture of a New Car-Engine

***47. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to manufacture a new car engine whose petrol consumption may be less than the present one; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to manufacture a new car engine. Various studies are, however, in progress for upgrading the automotive industry in the country and for improving the fuel efficiency of passenger cars.

Suggestions to Check Atrocities on Harijans Asked from Chief Ministers

***48. SHRI K. PRADHANI:**

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have impressed on the State Governments that they have special responsibility to protect Harijans;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has made any request to the Chief Minis-

ters asking them to come out with concrete suggestions about checking atrocities on Harijans; and

(c) if so, the reaction of States thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) A statement indicating the reaction of the various States is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The suggestions were discussed in the Chief Ministers Conference held on September 23-24, 1978. The Chief Ministers explained the steps taken by them to look into the complaints made by the Harijans and to ensure quick investigation of all cases of atrocities against them. There was a general agreement that every incident of atrocity on Harijans should be dealt with firmly and effectively. For this purpose, the State Governments are taking action to tighten up their administrative and police machinery for quicker investigation and for bringing offenders before the Court. The following are the important measures undertaken by various State Governments in the matter:—

1. *Special Cells at State level under CM/CS and at District level.*—Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have set up Special Cells functioning under Chief Ministers/Chief Secretaries to ensure prompt investigation into complaints of crimes committed against members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Similar cells at the district level have also been set up in most of the States.

2. *DMs/SPs made personally responsible.*—District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police have been made personally responsible for prevention of serious crimes against members of the Scheduled Castes in practically all the States. They have been directed to constantly review cases of harassment and crimes against members of Scheduled Castes.

3. *Special Mobile Police Squads/Task Forces.*—Special Police Squads etc. have also been set up in the States of Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Senior Police Officers have been entrusted with the work of the Special Cells and the Special Police Squads or Task Forces to enquire into complaints of harassment etc. from members of Scheduled Castes.

4. *Committees at State/lower levels.*—Committees at the State level which include non-officials also have been set up in practically all the states under the Chief Ministers. Similar Committees are also in existence at the district and other lower levels in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

5. *Special Police Station in M.P.*—A Special Police Station has been set up in Madhya Pradesh for registering complaints from Harijans and Adivasis. A State level Police Station at Patna has also been set up in Bihar.

6. The State Governments have started identifying the areas which are specially prone to atrocities. They are now paying greater attention to ensure preventive action in those areas.

7. States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Orissa, U.P. and Jammu and Kashmir feel that the suggestion to set up special Courts is not practicable. The Government of Bihar, however, feel that the cases of atrocities on Harijans come for trial in the Courts after delay of years. The State Government has taken up the matter with the Chief Justice of Patna High Court regarding Constitution of

Special Courts for expeditious trial of these offences. The matter is still under consideration with the Patna High Court. The Chief Minister of Bihar in the Chief Minister's Conference held in September 1978 felt that even if amendment of Existing laws was necessary for setting up of such Courts, this may be resorted to. He felt that unless punishments are awarded quickly, the problem could not be solved.

8. Special caution is being taken by the State Governments in issuing Fire Arms Licences, particularly in areas prone to atrocities. The Government of Bihar have cancelled some of the licences where atrocities on Harijans took place. Similar action has also been suggested to other State Governments.

Purchase of Submarines

***49. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to purchase submarines to augment its marine fleet;

(b) whether purchase of submarines will be clubbed with the acquisition of marine technology from supply country;

(c) whether Government have undertaken fresh hydrographic survey for this purpose; and

(d) whether Government are thinking of modernising INS 'Valsura' at Jamnagar in view of purchase of submarines?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Not yet Sir. The proposals presently under consideration, include complete transfer of building technology, for manufacture in India.

(c) The Government are aware of the hydrological condition in the

areas of submarine operations and information on these conditions is being updated from time to time.

(d) Valsura is a training establishment for electrical personnel and is not linked with the submarine project.

Expenditure on National Highways in U.P.

***50. SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the national highways in Uttar Pradesh during 1977-78 and 1978-79 and also the expenditure to be incurred during 1978-79;

(b) whether Government appreciate that the funds received by Uttar Pradesh so far are inadequate and that larger amount of funds is needed because most of the national highways pass through rivers; and

(c) if so, the additional funds Government propose to provide to Uttar Pradesh during 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The expenditure on the development of National highways in 1977-78 was Rs. 8.13 crores and the allocation for 1978-79 is Rs. 7.55 crores. For maintenance Rs. 1.94 crores were spent in 1977-78 and Rs. 2.07 crores have been released so far during 1978-79.

(b) Allocations for 1978-79 are considered reasonable keeping in view the overall resources position.

(c) Allocations for 1979-80 will depend on the resources position in that year.

Supply of Uranium for Tarapur

*51. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN:
SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have requested the U.S. Government for another shipment of 17.5 tonnes of nuclear fuel for Tarapur Plant;

(b) if so, whether the US Government has agreed to the request for the supply of Uranium;

(c) what is the quantity India have obtained so far; and

(d) whether the quantity obtained and proposed to be obtained will be sufficient for its requirement for the plan period?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) In addition to the pending application for the supply of 16.8 tonnes of enriched uranium, an application for the supply of an additional 19.8 tonnes of enriched uranium was filed on 20th Sept., 1978.

(b) Both the applications are under consideration by the US authorities.

(c) India has so far obtained 217 tonnes of enriched uranium containing approx. 5050 Kgs of uranium—235.

(d) It is estimated that further supplies would be necessary in order to cover the Plan period.

States' Response for setting up District Industrial Centres

*52. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government's proposal to set up district industrial centres has got good response from the States; and

(b) the present stage for establishment of such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Recruitment and Training of personnel of most of the 223 District Industries Centres so far approved having been largely completed, action programmes are under implementation.

Persons Living below Poverty Line

*53. DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:
SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of the persons living below poverty line has come down as a result of change in the pattern of Planning during the last two years;

(b) if so, the percentage thereof in 1976-77 as also the percentage at present; and

(c) the extent to which this percentage is likely to come down by 1981-82 and the various important measures taken or to be taken in the Plan therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Comparable estimates are not available for the percentage of the population living below any normative poverty line in 1976-77 and 1977-78.

(c) The likely impact of the developmental and redistributive measures proposed in the Draft Plan 1978-83 on the extent of poverty by 1981-82 has not been worked out. However, it is envisaged that by 1982-83 the All-India percentage of population below the poverty-line will come down to 37.95 as compared to 46.33 for 1977-78 and for below 75 per cent of poverty line to 19.16 as compared to 25.55 for 1977-78. However, with the redistribi-

bution built into the Plan, this 19 per cent of the people below the 75 per cent poverty line is expected to move above it by 1982-83.

The Draft Plan proposes a number of important measures for reduction of poverty. One of the principal objectives of the Plan is also significant reduction in unemployment and under employment. The employment strategy of the Plan would, therefore, be an important measure for reduction of poverty. At the same time, the Plan also provides for other direct and indirect measures for elimination of poverty. The Revised Minimum Needs Programme aims at providing by the State of some of the basic needs of the people in the poorest sections of the population like clean drinking water, health care, adult literacy, elementary education, rural roads, rural housing for the landless and minimum services for the urban slums. The Plan also proposes a package of policies for achieving redistributive justice comprising land reforms, strengthening of the public distribution system, the distribution of credit and other inputs to the small producers and development of backward classes and backward areas.

Trust for A.I.F. T.V.

*54. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the target date of establishing a 'Trust' for A.I.R. and T.V.;

(b) reasons for not taking immediate action in the matter;

(c) whether any changes are being considered for personnel policies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). The recommendations of the Verghese Group

are under consideration. It is not possible to indicate yet the time schedule for the implementation of the decisions to be taken on the recommendations. Considering the far reaching importance of the proposals which involve many basic questions of policy and the need for legislation, it cannot be said that there has been any delay in taking action in the matter. The recommendations under consideration cover personnel policy also, whose details are contained in Chapter 18 of the report laid on the Table of the House on 9th March, 1978.

Statements of Assets and Liabilities by Ministers

*55. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many Ministers have complied with the code of conduct for filing the statements of their assets and liabilities; and

(b) will Government place these statements on the Table of the House?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) All Ministers have filed statements of their assets and liabilities under the code of conduct.

(b) the code of conduct for Ministers does not provide for laying their statements of assets and liabilities on the Table of the House.

Damage and Loss to Industrial Sector in West Bengal due to Floods

*56. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have so far made any assessment regarding the damages and losses caused by the recent floods to the industrial sector of West Bengal; and

(b) the steps taken to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India has decided to make the following allocation as advance Plan assistance to the Government of West Bengal in the Industrial sector:—

(Rs. crores)

(i) Assistance to small scale industries affected by floods for repair of plant/machinery and for working capital	2.00
(ii) Assistance to artisans in the Handloom sector :	
(a) replacement/repair of looms, implements and accessories at an average rate of Rs. 150/- per loom	1.50
(b) working capital for purchase of yarn at an average rate of Rs. 100/- per loom	1.00
	2.50
(iii) Assistance for subsidy on the pattern of Centrally sponsored Intensive Sericulture Development Scheme in areas not covered by by the scheme at present	0.25
(iv) Assistance to Artisans in the Handicraft sector :	
(a) For repair/replacement of equipment at the rate of Rs. 100 per unit	1.00
(b) Working capital at the rate of Rs. 150/- per unit	1.50
	2.50
(v) Subsidy to artisans in Small Scale and Cottage Sector	0.25
(vi) Subsidy to other artisans not covered under Small Scale and Cottage Industries Sector	0.20
TOTAL	Rs. 7.70 Crores

In addition to the advanced Plan assistance allocated above, an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore as loan for share capital assistance for the Apex Handloom institutions in the State and Rs. 0.25 crore for loan to the Apex Body for marketing of Handicrafts under Central Sector has also been recommended and is under consideration.

A Task Force of the Ministry of Industry visited Calcutta for three days (5th to 7th October, 1978) to assess damage to industries located in West Bengal and to explore the immediate measures to be taken to assist industrial units and to minimise loss in production. On the basis of the report of the Task Force, the following action has been taken:—

(a) A special group has been constituted comprising of representatives

of CCI&E, DGTD, Economic Adviser, DCSSI and other administrative Ministries concerned, which will give clearance for import of industrial raw material, including steel and spare parts within a week from the receipt of applications. The Group will also give authorisation for direct import of canalised items where considered essential. Further, the Group would also entertain applications for import of capital goods;

(b) An action plan has been drawn up in conjunction with representatives of Coal India and the Railways, which would try to restore availability of coal for the power sector to the pre-flood level immediately. In the meanwhile, a contingent provision has been made for release of furnace oil;

(c) Meetings have been organised with pump, cables and spare parts manufacturers to ensure additional availability of equipment and spares as required for speedy de-watering and rehabilitation of mines. Forecast of spare parts requirements, lubrication oil, etc. have been made and arrangements made for their procurement and release.

(d) Coal requirements of southern cement plants (about 25,000 tonnes per month of slack coal) have been diverted and linked to Singareni coal fields with provision for road transport. Furnace oil will also be used by cement units having dual firing facilities;

(e) Instructions have been issued by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, at the instance of the Task Force, to consider immediate advances to industrial labour from their provident fund accounts;

(f) The Banking Division in the Department of Economic Affairs has issued instructions to the banks to extend liberal credit facilities to industrial units, artisans, weavers, fishermen and other tiny sector units for adequate and timely financial help. Also banks have been advised to provide finance at concessional rates of interest and the facility of rescheduling of existing loans where necessary. IDBI has also announced a special refinance facility on soft terms for eligible credit institutions in respect of rehabilitation assistance sanctioned for village, cottage and small scale industries affected by the recent floods;

(g) Insurance Division in the Department of Economic Affairs has been requested to issue necessary instructions to all the insurance companies to settle claims of industrial units covered by insurance policies on top priority basis;

(h) RBI has been requested to consider relaxing the condition of their

prior credit authorisation for the affected units;

(i) Department of Supply has been requested to sympathetically examine on merits extension of delivery schedules to units affected by floods without invoking penalty clause.

Clashes between Harijans and Caste Hindus

*57. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of cases of clashes between Harijans and Caste-Hindus for the past three months and the number of Harijans and Caste-Hindus killed therein (State-wise); and

(b) whether Government are thinking in terms of evolution of some concrete measure to put an end to the clashes between Harijans and Caste-Hindus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and U.T. Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

"Antyodaya" Programme in States

*58. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have any proposal under their consideration to encourage "Antyodaya" Programme in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in negative, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether any State Government have approached the Central Government for assistance in regard to the introduction of Antyodaya Programme in their States; and

(e) if so, the names of the States and what is the response of the Central Government to their demands?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The concept of Antyodaya is to some extent implicit in the various scheme for the uplift of the weaker sections like Drought Prone Area Programme, Small Farmers Development Agency, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers etc. These will form integral part of Block level planning during 1978-83. The Antyodaya Programme launched by the Rajasthan Government is being evaluated by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission.

(d) and (e). Only the Rajasthan Government have approached the Central Government for treating the Antyodaya Programme as Centrally sponsored with the Central Government meeting 2/3rds of the liability. In addition to Rajasthan, Government of Uttar Pradesh have also written for liberal assistance for their Antyodaya scheme. A final decision about this programme will be taken after the findings of the Programme Evaluation Organization Study become available.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की विलों की वित्तीय स्थिति
* 59. श्री हरगोबिन्द वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की विलों की वित्तीय स्थिति दिन प्रतिदिन बिगड़ रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां. तो उसके क्या कारण हैं स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयती) :
आशा मयती) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Treasure Box belonging to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

* 60. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a treasure box belonging to the President of Arzee Hukumat-e-Azad Hind, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, was brought to India some years ago;

(b) if so, when exactly, by whom and in what circumstances;

(c) where and to whose custody it had been kept since;

(d) whether it was opened recently;

(e) if so, when exactly, by whom under whose orders;

(f) the reasons for opening the box;

(g) the names of persons who were present when the box was opened;

(h) the description of the box, and of the method or techniques by which it was opened;

(i) the detailed inventory of the contents of the box;

(j) whether the box is lying open with the contents taken out or whether the contents have been replaced and the box re-closed;

(k) where the box is now kept;

(l) whether the box and its contents are available for observation and inspection by Members of Parliament; and

(m) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) :
Statement

- (a) whether it is a fact that a treasure box belonging to the President of Arzee Hukumat-e-Azad Hind, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, was brought to India some years ago ;
- (b) if so, when exactly, by whom and in what circumstances ;
- (c) where and to whose custody it had been kept since ;
- (d) whether it was opened recently ;
- (e) if so, when exactly, by whom under whose orders ;
- (f) the reasons for opening the box ;
- (g) the names of persons who were present when the box was opened ;
- (h) the description of the box, and of the method or techniques by which it was opened ;
- (a) and (b). A box said to contain the treasure that was salvaged from the aircraft in which Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was reported to have met his death was brought to Delhi from Tokyo by an official of the Government of India under instructions from the then Prime Minister in November 1952. It was handed over to him immediately on arrival and was retained by the Ministry of External Affairs temporarily.
- (c) The box, which is placed in a diplomatic bag sealed by the Ministry of External Affairs, was entrusted on 30th December, 1953 to the National Museum, New Delhi, for safe custody, and has remained with the National Museum since then.
- (d) Yes.
- (e) and (g). On 9th October, 1978 in the presence of the following Officers :
- (1) Shri A. S. Gill, Additional Secretary, Deptt of Culture
 - (2) Shri M. N. Deshpande, Director General, Archaeological Survey of India.
 - (3) Shri C. Sivaramamurti, Former Director, National Museum.
 - (4) Dr. P. Banerjee, Assistant Director, National Museum.
 - (5) Shri I. D. Mathur, Keeper (L & E) National Museum.
 - (6) Dr. N. R. Banerjee, Director, National Museum
- Shri K. P. Balakrishnan, Director (Establishment) and Shri Atish Sinha, Under Secretary, of the Ministry of External Affairs, joined later and left before the contents were sealed again. The box was opened under instructions of the Prime Minister.
- (f) To verify the observations made in Chapter VI of Shri Shah Nawaz Khan's Report about the contents of the box.
- (h) The seal of the cloth bag containing the box was opened and the bag seen to contain a steel suitcase. The suitcase was opened with the key tied to the seal of the Diplomatic bag.

- (i) the detailed inventory of the contents of the box ;
- (j) whether the box is lying open with the contents taken out or whether the contents have been replaced and the box re-closed ;
- (k) where the box is now kept ;
- (l) whether the box and its contents are available for observation and inspection by Members of Parliament ; and
- (m) if not, the reasons therefor ?
- (i) The box was found to contain seventeen packages, the contents of which were medals, rings, chains, wrist watches, earrings, pendants, ear-studs, brooches, bangles, fragments of stones, shirt buttons, Signet rings, nose-ring stones, iron nail and other miscellaneous items almost all of which are in damaged and charred condition. The net weight of the articles, excluding weight of wrappers was found to be 13491.25 grammes. An inventory has been prepared.
- (j) The contents of the box were placed inside the suitcase and bag, and once again sealed with the seal of the National Museum.
- (k) In the National Museum.
- (l) and (m). The box has been re-sealed with the contents and hence they are no available for inspection.

आग न लगने देने के लिये उपाय

401. श्री युवराज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समस्त देश में प्रत्येक वर्ष आग लगने से 40 अरब रुपये की राष्ट्रीय और गैर सरकारी सम्पत्ति नष्ट हो जाती है ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का आग न लगने देने के लिये कोई उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव है ; यदि हां, तो उसकी स्वरूप क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल)

(क) कोई प्रामाणिक आंकड़ों के अभाव में प्रत्येक वर्ष आग से नष्ट हुई सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सम्पत्ति के मूल्य का अनुमान लगाना सरकार के लिये संभव नहीं है।

(ख) आग न लगने देने के लिये उपाय करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों तथा स्थानीय निकायों का है। केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको अग्निशमन सेवाओं के संगठन, अग्निशमन सेवा कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण तथा अग्निशमन उपस्कर के मानकीकरण से संबंधित मामलों में सलाह तथा सहायता देती रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ज्यों को उन नगरों में जो सिविल रक्षा

की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण है; अग्निशमन सेवाओं में सुधार करने के लिए गत समय में वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की है।

Accumulation of Coal Stocks in Collieries under Central Coal Fields Limited

403. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the collieries under the control of Central Coalfields Ltd., are overburdened with extraordinary stock of raised coal;

(b) if so, the quantum of accumulated stock in each of these collieries;

(c) the reason for such a huge stock; and

(d) the steps being taken for its disposal?

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Area	As on 1-4-77	As on 1-4-78	As on 1-10-78
Barkakana	3.55	3.51	4.71
Argada	6.63	7.01	6.24
Hazaribagh	8.44	6.49	6.33
North Karanpura	5.58	4.82	3.59
Kargali	5.75	4.52	4.24
Kathara	3.82	4.40	2.71
Orissa	3.05	3.55	2.16
Singrauli	1.83	2.32	0.41
	38.65	36.62	30.39

The present level of stock is not considered excessive

(d) Despatches of coal are regularly made by rail, road or other modes of transportation available.

Identification of Tribal Problems and Development of Tribal Areas

404. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry discussed with the Ministries at the Centre regarding identification of tribal problems and to earmark money for the development of these areas;

(b) if so, the Ministries which have so far earmarked money for the year 1978-79 after the discussion; and

(c) the Ministry-wise allocation for tribal sub-Plan areas provided so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a). The question was discussed with the Ministries on the 5th August, 1978, and the matter has been pursued in separate meetings with the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation, Health and

Family Welfare, Civil Supplies and Co-operation, Education and Social Welfare and Ministry of Works and Housing.

(b) and (c). During 1978-79 so far the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Rural Development) have quantified an amount of Rs. 23.78 crores to be spent in tribal areas, the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare has earmarked Rs. 32 lakhs, Ministry of Shipping and Transport Rs. 9 crores, and Ministry of Energy have also earmarked an outlay of Rs. 24.77 crores. The exercise is not complete and is being pursued as a part of the formulation of the medium term plan 1978-83.

Non-drawal of Salary by D.E.S.U. Employees

405. SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have not

drawn their salary for the month of October, 1978 in protest against the non-acceptance of their demands; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The DESU Generation Engineers and Supervisors Association, I.P. Station, New Delhi formally conveyed their intention to the DESU of not drawing the salary for the month of October, 1978 till their demands were accepted. The representatives of the Association were invited to hold discussions. A settlement was reached between the DESU Management and the Association on 27-10-1978. The members have since drawn their salary for the month of October, 1978.

Total Amount on Advertisements given to Newspapers

406. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount on advertisements given during 1976, 1977 and 1978 to each newspaper (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.) in Punjab; and

(b) the total amount on advertisements given during 1976, 1977 and 1978 to each newspaper in the whole country?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The total value of DAVP advertisements given to newspapers/periodicals from Punjab during the financial years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 (upto 30-6-78) amounted to:

(i) 1976-77

Rs. 6,26,149.00

(ii) 1977-78

Rs. 7,72,691.00

(iii) 1978-79 (upto 30-6-78)

Rs. 1,78,284.00

Amounts paid to papers individually are treated as confidential in the public interest.

(b) The total value of DAVP advertisements given to the newspapers/periodicals in the whole of the country during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 (upto June 30, 1978) amounted to:—

(i) 1976-77

Rs. 2,35,86,622.00

(ii) 1977-78

Rs. 2,34,21,669.00

(iii) 1978-79

Rs. 63,32,535.00 (upto June 30, 1978)

Representation from Certain Employees in Bombay Engineering Group, Kirkee, Pune

407. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4148 dated 16-8-1978 and state:

(a) whether the local authorities have sent the report in regard to the representation dated 12-6-78 on behalf of Civilian Employees in Bombay Engineering Group, Kirkee, Pune (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, the action taken on the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Statement is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

(1) Complaint of a Cook regarding assault on him.

Although the incident occurred on 4th Jan. 78 the Cook never brought the incident to the notice of his superiors nor to Civilian Welfare Committee. However, Subedar involved was offi-

cially warned for the alleged misde-meanour on his part by his Commanding Officer and consequently the Cook also withdrew the complaint.

(2) Entries made in the ACRs of the Staff.

Assessment in annual confidential reports is based on objective observation of performance and as such the allegation that adverse reports are given on prejudice cannot be entertained.

(3) Non-payment of allowance for duty at Bombay from 10-11-77 to 26-11-77 to the Staff of Training Btn. 2.

The civilian employees from Training Battalion No. 1 who accompanied the contingent of Group to participate in the Military Tattoo at Bombay were paid daily allowance for the duration of their stay. The civilian employees detailed from Training Battalion No. 2 for the same duty were not paid daily allowance as the unit was provided free ration, accommodation and transport for the duration of their stay.

(4) Grant of compensatory leave.

The civilian personnel detailed to work in Recruit Training Camps from Training Battalion. 2 are not entitled to daily allowance as the camp area is within the distance of 8 kilometers from Training Battalion complex. They are given compensatory leave for two days on return from the camps. No movement orders are issued for civilians detailed from Training Battalion No. 2 to attend such camps, as camp site from Training Battalion complex is about six kilometres only. The allowance is however paid to employees from Training Battalion No. 1 which is located more than 8 kilometres from the camp area.

(5) Grant of quasi-permanency status to civilian employees of Training Battalion No. 2.

There are no civilian employees with more than 3 years service who have not been granted quasi-permanency except two individuals who are transferees from other units.

सर्वोच्च 20 औद्योगिक गृहों की आस्तियां

408. श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में सर्वोच्च 20 उद्योगपतियों की 1-4-1977 तथा 1-4-1978 को कुल आस्तियां कितनी थी; और

(ख) कुछ उद्योगपतियों के हाथों में पूंजी जमा होना रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्रीमती माईति) : (क) उद्योगपतियों की परिसम्पत्तियों के बारे में जानकारी का संकलन इस मंत्रालय में नहीं दिया जाता है। फिर भी 30 जून, 1978 तक एम० आर० टी० पी० अधिनियम की धारा 26(2) के अन्तर्गत किये गये पंजीयन के अनुसार बीस सर्वोच्च बड़े गृहों की वर्ष 1972 और 1975 की परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्य संबंधी आंकड़े दर्शाने वाला तथा 1975 की परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्य के अनुसार बनाया गया एक विवरण अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है। इससे बाद के वर्षों की पूर्ण जानकारी इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को संसद् के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किये गये औद्योगिक नीति विवरण में सरकार ने बड़े गृहों के विषय में अपनी नीति का स्पष्टरूप से प्रतिपादन किया है। लाइसेंसिंग नीति की शर्तों तथा एकाधिकार एवं प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार व्यवहार अधिनियम को कड़ाई से लागू करके इसका कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। सरकार ने कुछ लोगों के हाथों में अधिक शक्ति संकेन्द्रण के व्यापक तथा जटिल प्रश्न पर और भी विचार किया है तथा इस प्रकार के संकेन्द्रण पर प्रभावी नियन्त्रण रखने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

विवरण

(रुपये करोड़ों में)

क्रम संख्या	औद्योगिक गृहों का नाम	निगमति निकायों के स्वामित्व वाले उपक्रमों की संख्या	परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य 1972	1975
1.	टाटा*	32	641.93	924.41
2.	बिड़ला	71	589.42	905.03
3.	मफतलाल**	13	183.74	244.23
4.	जे०के० सिमानिया	29	121.45	209.56
5.	बापर	34	136.16	197.90
6.	सिधिया	3	107.73	183.05
7.	घायस इंडिया	6	104.04	182.45
8.	आई०सी०आई०	7	135.21	178.34
9.	बानुर	44	125.26	172.44
10.	श्री राम	14	120.77	168.16
11.	ए०सी०सी०	5	134.36	160.05
12.	किसोस्कर	16	97.93	148.65
13.	लासेन एण्ड दुबो	10	79.03	137.69
14.	बालचंद	20	99.47	126.78
15.	खटाऊ (बम्बई)	37	163.77	119.35
16.	भिवंडीवाला	7	45.91	117.03
17.	आई०टी०सी०	4	74.65	116.80
18.	मोदी	29	58.05	114.50
19.	महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा	13	58.49	114.08
20.	साराभाई	11	84.44	110.03

*संतुलन पत्र के अभाव में उन दो कंपनियों के वर्ष 1972 के आंकड़े शामिल नहीं हैं:—

(i) स्कायको इंडिया बियरिंग क० लि०

(ii) शोरी इन्फ्लिकेटर्स ।

**एक कंपनी अर्थात् एम०जी० कन्सल्टन्सी सर्विसेज का प्रथम संतुलन पत्र वर्ष 1975-76 का है ।

Foreign Collaborations

409. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign collaborations approved by Government during the last two years; and

(b) the name of the collaborating countries and items of manufacture for which collaboration has been approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The total number of foreign collaborations approved by the Government during

the last two years are as follows:—

1977	267
1978 (upto 30-9-1978)	214
TOTAL	481

(b) Detailed quarterly lists of these approved collaborations are available in the Parliamentary Library. These lists inter alia indicate the name of the Indian company, the name of the foreign collaborator and the item of manufacture.

राज्यों में औद्योगिक विद्युतीकरण के लिए समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम

410. श्री सुरेश प्रसाद सुबन : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक राज्य में प्राचीन विद्युतीकरण का संवर्धन करने के लिये कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम चलाने का है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों को कोई मार्गदर्शों सिद्धान्त जारी करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) से (ग). देश में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण का क्षेत्र-विस्तार करने पर काफी बल दिया जाता है। राज्यों द्वारा तैयार की गई योजनाओं के आधार पर सभी गावों का विद्युत करण 1994-95 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

मैसर्स पाले एक्सपोर्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, चकला अघेरी ईस्ट वेस्ट एक्सप्रेस हाईवे, बम्बई द्वारा गोल्डस्पाट का उत्पादन

411. श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय्या : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स पाले एक्सपोर्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, चकला अघेरी ईस्ट वेस्ट एक्सप्रेस हाईवे, बम्बई की कितनी यूनिट देश के विभिन्न प्रांतों में कार्यरत हैं और प्रत्येक यूनिट में गोल्ड स्पाट तथा अन्य पेय की कितनी बोतल तैयार होती है, उनकी क्षमता कितनी है तथा उन्हें कितने मूल्य के लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कम्पनी ने मैसर्स वाराणसी बाटलिंग कम्पनी लक्ष्मी बिल्डिंग चर्च गेट 'डी' रोड बम्बई को एक यूनिट स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी है और यदि हाँ, तो इस यूनिट पर कितना व्यय किया गया है तथा किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) मैसर्स विम काफे इण्डिया लिमिटेड को इसमें पूँजी निवेश की अनुमति दी गई है और यदि हाँ, तो कितने पूँजी निवेश की तथा किन शर्तों पर राशि स्वीकार की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भाईति) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही और सभाटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Improvement in functioning of Delhi Police

412. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khosla Commission report had drawn attention towards shortcomings of the police functioning in Delhi; and

(b) the steps proposed for their improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The Khosla Commission was constituted in November, 1967 to enquire into

and make recommendations regarding conditions of service, work and living of non-gazetted members of the police force in the Union territory of Delhi and measures necessary to promote their efficiency and welfare. The Commission submitted its recommendation in 1968.

(b) Requirements of the Delhi Police are constantly kept under review and measures necessary to promote their efficiency and welfare are taken subject to financial constraints.

Report of Commission Inquiring into Nagarwala Episode

413. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the Nagarwala episode has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, findings of the Commission; and

(c) whether Government have since examined the same and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Report of the Commission is being examined.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

414. SHRI AMAR SINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been awarded pensions as freedom fighters, State-wise, to date;

(b) whether any application is still pending for decision; and

(c) if so, the number of such applications and the reasons for not awarding the pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Pension has been sanctioned in 1,16,797 cases upto 31-10-1978. A State-wise statement is attached.

(b) and (c). No application is pending initial scrutiny. 37349 cases have, however, been filed under intimation to the applicants, for want of documentary evidence/information from the freedom fighters and/or report from the State Government concerned. As and when acceptable evidence is produced and State Government report is received, these cases will be reviewed and pension sanctioned in eligible cases.

Statement

The Number of applications in which Pension has been sanctioned (State-wise)

States	No of cases sanctioned pension
Andaman and Nicobar .	3
Andhra Pradesh	6038
Arunachal Pradesh	
Assam	3891
Bihar	19068
Chandigarh	64
Delhi	1562
Goa	542
Gujarat	2868
Haryana	1279
Himachal Pradesh	372
Jammu & Kashmir	779
Kerala	2099
Karnataka	7239
Madhya Pradesh	2725
Maharashtra	9932
Manipur	58
Meghalaya	67
Mizoram	
Nagaland	7
Orissa	3507

States	No of cases sanctioned pension
Pondicherry	220
Punjab	5040
Rajasthan	581
Tamil Nadu	3501
Tripura	633
Uttar Pradesh	15404
West Bengal	14522
Total FFs	102001
INA Personnel	
Military	12757
Civilian	2039
	14796
GRAND TOTAL	116797

Suggestions from Reddy Commission to amend Commissions of Inquiry Act,

1952

415. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reddy Commission has suggested amendment of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 to exclude matters which are before a criminal court or in respect of which investigation has already started;

(b) what is the reaction of Government to those suggestions;

(c) whether it is proposed to introduce amendments on the lines suggested; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). The suggestions are under the consideration of Government.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नासिक (महाराष्ट्र) में ग्रामीण सड़कों का निर्माण

416. श्री हरि शंकर महाले : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने में कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में महाराष्ट्र के नासिक जिले में ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जानी है; और

(ख) उससे अभी मौसमों के लिए उपायुक्त कितने किलोमीटर सड़कें बनाई जानी हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). महाराष्ट्र सरकार के योजना (1978-83) के प्रस्तावों के प्रारूप अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। इसलिए मांगी गई सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Reservation of Posts in Offices

417. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reservation of posts in certain Central Government offices and Union Territories have not been filled up according to the percentage fixed for SC & ST candidates;

(b) if so, the offices where these posts have not been filled up; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to fill up these in those offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, wherever provided, apply to the vacancies that are filled from time to time and not to the total strength of a service or a cadre. Information about the total number of reserved posts and shortfall of Scheduled Caste/Tribe

employees (calculated with reference to the fixed percentage) in individual offices is not available. However, department-wise data relating to total number of employees and the percentage of Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees, together with similar data consolidated for Union Territories, as on 1-1-1977, is furnished at statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2783/78].

(c) This Department has issued instructions from time to time, applicable to all Ministries/Departments/Offices, with a view to ensuring adequate and stipulated percentage of representation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees. The various steps and measures taken so far by the Government of India are given in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2783/78].

Appointment of Chairman, Coir Board

418. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Coir Board is working part-time and lives in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such part-time appointments; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a full time Chairman for Coir Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The post of Chairman Coir Board fell vacant in March 1978 on reversion of the former Chairman to his State Cadre. The Government appointed a Senior Officer of the Ministry to hold Ex-Officio charge of the post as an interim measure. A full-time Chairman will take charge of the post soon.

Provision of Typewriters in Delhi Police Stations

419. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the police stations in Delhi have no typewriters and copies of each FIR have to be made by hand; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Most of the Police Stations in Delhi have been provided with typewriters. Action for providing typewriters in the remaining Police Stations is also being taken. According to the existing practice copies of FIR are invariably made out in hand:

दिल्ली में गुन्हागर्दी और नशीले पदार्थों की बिक्री के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

420. श्री सोम जी भाई डामोर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली में जनवरी, 1978 से आज तक गुन्हागर्दी की घटनाओं तथा नशीली पदार्थों की बिक्री में वृद्धि के विरुद्ध मंत्रालय को कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं।

(ख) क्या नई बस्ती, गली संख्या 13, आनन्द पर्वत के कुछ व्यक्तियों ने ऐसी घटनाओं के विरुद्ध संयुक्त शिकायत की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस शिकायत पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) मंत्रालय को जब शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं तो वे दिल्ली प्रशासन को जांच पड़ताल और उचित कार्रवाई के लिए भेज दी जाती हैं। ऐसी शिकायतों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना सहज उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) नई बस्ती, आनन्द पर्वत के निवासियों से एक संयुक्त शिकायत प्राप्त होने पर स्थानीय पुलिस ने कानून के विभिन्न उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत अनेक व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया था। समाज विरोधी तत्वों की गतिविधियों पर नजर रखी जाती है और जब कोई प्रतिकूल बात ध्यान में आती है तो उनके विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Death of Miners in Industry Colliery of B.C.C.L.

421. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the recent drawing of four miners in the Industry Colliery of B.C.C.L. due to the inundation of the mine in Dhanbad;

(b) if so, facts in details;

(c) whether it is a fact that the mishap was due to the wrong survey map showing a barrier of 36 ft. from the water level while the actual barrier was only 3 ft.;

(d) whether it is a fact that no officer of the colliery was available three hours after the accident and the safety people who reached the spot had to search them; and

(e) whether the Government would make a thorough probe into the matter of accident in the Industry Colliery under B.C.C.L.?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e). At Industry Colliery under B.C.C.L. on 17th August, 1978, there was a sudden eruption of water from a rise part of working in the same mine, due to bursting of a thin and weak barrier of less than 1.5 metres in thickness against a recently water-logged area. Due to this, 5 workers who were engaged in loading coal at their working place underground were trapped. While 4 of them died due to drowning, the fifth worker, who took shelter in an air pocket, was rescued alive after 51 hours. Two officers of the colliery went down the mine immediately after the accident and after they assessed the situation, the services of the rescue station were requisitioned. As per the findings of the enquiry conducted by the Directorate General of Mines Safety, appropriate action is in progress.

रुई का मूल्य

422. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने किस कारण से रुई के मूल्य न बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या कच्ची रुई के उत्पादकों ने इस बारे में सरकार को कोई आपन दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भादुरी) : (क) समझा जाता है कि इस प्रश्न में "रुई के मूल्यों" से तात्पर्य कपास के न्यूनतम-समर्थन मूल्य से है। कृषि मूल्य आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में समाविष्ट सिफारिशों के आधार पर सरकार ने न्यूनतम-समर्थन मूल्य को पिछले वर्ष 1977-78 के अनुसार ही बनाये रखने का दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Printing of Maps of India by Foreign Publishers

423. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

SHRI PISU TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that maps of India printed by British publishers are hung in the rooms of Union Ministers of Delhi;

(b) whether the maps are printed according to the specifications laid down by the Survey of India;

(c) if not, whether maps printed by Indian publishers were not available and the reasons for taking maps printed by foreign publishers; and

(d) what is the cost paid for a map by Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No maps of India printed by British publishers are hung in the room of Union Ministers. Only one such map was hung in the room of a Union Minister some time ago but it was removed subsequently.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Development of Small Scale Industries by Reoriented Purchase Policy

424. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the precise impact of the measures taken by the present Government with its slant on small scale industries development to encouraging small industries by a reoriented purchase policy; and

(b) the positive features of such a policy and the extent, financial and physical, to which small scale industries have benefited, compared to earlier years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) A number of measures covering marketing and technical assistance testing facilities, preferential purchase by the Government Departments and Public Undertakings etc. are being implemented with a view to encouraging production in the small and village sector and enlarging the market for their output. However, it is not possible to indicate precisely the impact of the various measures taken. According to the information furnished by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, there has been a significant increase in the number of tenders processed, number of orders received and the value of orders placed on small scale units by DGS&D with the assistance of the Corporation during 1977-78.

(b) The main positive features of the Purchase Policy are that small scale units which do not possess adequate marketing facilities and have limited resources for organising market promotion are accorded a price preference upto 15 per cent in Government Purchase Programme.

The Director General Supplies & Disposals has limited its purchase in respect of 252 items to the SSI Sector exclusively. Special facilities for registration with DGS&D which are available to Cottage and Small Industries includes:

1. Issue of application form for initial registration and renewal free of charge;
2. No registration fee is charged;
3. Free tender forms are supplied;
4. Tenders are accepted without security deposit from those small scale units which are registered with the NSIC and whose competence is certified by the NSIC.

Building Projects by India in Kuwait

425. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineering Projects of India has failed to keep the schedule of supply of drawings and building material for the construction of 3800 houses in Kuwait for which it has the contract; and

(b) if so, the reasons for failure in fulfilling the terms of the contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. (EPI) has received a contract from National Housing Authority, Kuwait for construction of 3317 houses and allied

facilities. It is not a fact that EPI has failed to keep the schedule for supply of drawings to the client (National Housing Authority); there has, however, been some delay in supplying building materials for the construction of houses in Kuwait.

(b) Under the contract the National Housing Authority, Kuwait has first to approve of the drawings and samples of building materials submitted to it by EPI, and there was delay by the client in according the required approvals. This resulted in consequential delay in effecting actual supplies of the building materials for construction of the project.

Reservation of Detergents Industry for Small Scale Sector

426. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering the reservation of detergents industry for the small scale sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following types of synthetic detergents are being considered for reservation in the small scale sector:

1. Anionic type liquid.
2. Anionic type cakes.
3. Anionic type pastes.
4. Anionic type powder.

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका की बसें |

427. श्री गोबिन्दा मुन्डा :

श्री सरत कार :

क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने 26 लाख रु० की लागत पर 20 बसें, 10 बसें, 1974, और 10 बसें 1975 में, खरीदी थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ये बसें 50, 52 और 630 रुटों पर चलाई जा रही थीं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ये बसें नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका की मंदिर मार्ग बर्कशाप में बिना किसी कारण के फालतू खड़ी हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा इन बसों को तत्काल सड़क पर लाने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने 22.36 लाख रु० की लागत से न कि 26 लाख रु० की लागत से, 20 बसें खरीदीं ।

(ख) जी, हां । दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के साथ हुए करार के अन्तर्गत नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने 40, 50/52 और 630 के रुटों पर 20 बसों को चलाया । नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने 28-8-78 से अपना बसों को दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के परिचालन से हटा लिया है ।

(ग) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने 2-9-78 को 9 बसें बेच दी और 6 बसें अपने शिक्षा संस्थानों के प्रयोग के लिए रख ली हैं । शेष 5 बसों को भी बेचने का विचार है, जिनके लिए फिर निविदाएं मांगी गयी हैं ।

(घ) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने 23-6-78 को निश्चय किया कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अन्तर्गत नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका जिन बसों को चला रही है, उन्हें बन्द कर दिया जाय क्योंकि उनको चलाना अलाभप्रद था । तदनुसार बसें 28-8-78 से हटा ली गयीं । बसों को दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अन्तर्गत फिर चलाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

'दिल्ली मटर्स ईट रिमेन अनसाल्वड' शीर्षक समाचार

428. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 3 सितम्बर, 1978 के 'सण्डे स्टैंडर्ड' में 'दिल्ली मटर्स रिमेन अनसाल्वड' शीर्षक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है; और

(ग) ऐसे पुराने मामलों को निपटाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री यश० डी० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). समाचार पत्र की रिपोर्ट में बताए गए हत्या के मामलों की पूर्ण रूप से जांच की गई थी किन्तु क्योंकि कोई सुराग उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा था इसलिए उनमें लापता मामलों के रूप में भेज दिया गया । जब कभी कोई नया सुराग प्राप्त होगा तो मामलों को पुनः शुरू किया जाएगा ।

Expenditure on construction of heavy Water Plants

429. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the construction of each of the four heavy water plants in the country;

(b) the production capacity of each plant; and

(c) whether the work on these plants has been going on as scheduled and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the construction of four Heavy Water Plants and the capacity of production of each of these Heavy Water Plants are given below:—

Name of the plant	Estimated Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)	Capacity
1 Heavy Water Plant (Kota)	5592.00	100 tonnes/year
2 Heavy Water Plant (Baroda)	3417.00	67.2 tonnes/year
3 Heavy Water Plant (Tuticorin)	3741.00	71.3 tonnes/year.
4 Heavy Water Plant (Talcher)	5075.00	62.7 tonnes/year

(c) The scheduled dates for completion of these Heavy Water Plants could not be adhered to due to various reasons. The technology of production of heavy water is new and complex and processes adopted for these plants are being used for the first time in India. This factor and the delay in the supply of equipment from indigenous and foreign sources, problems in transportation of certain heavy equipments, failure of some of these equipments, interruptions in the supply of power and synthesis gas and events like strikes are the main reasons for the delay in commissioning of the Heavy Water Plants. The production of heavy water at Baroda plant had started on July 4, 1977 but due to an accident that occurred on December 3, 1977 the plant had to be shut-down. The plant is now expected to be back on production in December, 1979. The production of heavy water was started at Tuticorin plant on July 17, 1978.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम द्वारा कंट्रोल के कपड़े का उत्पादन न किया जाना

430. श्री बी० जी० हांडे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम ने कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाने वाली मिलों की अनिवार्यता समाप्त कर दी है ;

(ख) जब ऐसे कपड़े का उत्पादन किस प्रकार किया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या जन-साधारण को कुछ राहत देने के निम्ने कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाने की कोई नई योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भाईति) (क) से (घ) : 1 अक्टूबर, 1978 से प्रभावी नई वस्त्र नीति के अनुसार मिल क्षेत्र द्वारा नियंत्रित कपड़े का उत्पादन लगभग 4000 लाख वर्ग मीटर प्रति वर्ष निर्धारित किया गया है। नियंत्रित कपड़े का उत्पादन दोनों ही क्षेत्र की मिलों अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलों और निजी क्षेत्र की मिलों द्वारा किया जाएगा। नियंत्रित कपड़े का उत्पादन करने में राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलों की भूमिका व्यापक बना दी गई है। राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम द्वारा उत्पादित की जाने वाली नियंत्रित कपड़े की मात्रा निर्धारित कर दिए जाने के बाद जो उत्पादित की जाने वाली कुल मात्रा का करीब आधा होगा। शेष भाग का उत्पादन करने के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बोलियों के आधार पर तथा इस शर्त पर कि कपड़ों का मूल्य राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलों द्वारा उत्पादित उसी प्रकार के कपड़ों के मूल्य से अधिक नहीं होगा, निजी क्षेत्र की मिलों को ठेका दिया जायेगा। इसके अलावा निजी क्षेत्र को मिलों द्वारा उत्पादन में हुई किसी प्रकार की कमी को पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी भी राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को सौंपी गई है इस प्रकार राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम द्वारा किए जाने वाले कुल उत्पादन की मात्रा समय-समय पर निजी क्षेत्र की मिलों द्वारा किए जाने वाले उत्पादन पर निर्भर करेगी।

Bus Sheds in the Capital

431. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many bus stops in the Capital still do not have the sheds for the passengers to wait;

(b) the main reasons for not providing sheds at bus stands; and

(c) the names of bus stands where sheds are proposed to be provided by the D.T.C. and when these sheds are proposed to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) About 2919 stops.

(b) Paucity of funds.

(c) In the current financial year a provision has been made by the Corporation for construction of 100 bus queue shelters. Sites for 50 shelters have already been identified as given in the list annexed hereto. The list of the remaining stops where shelters would be provided is being finalised by the Corporation.

List of 50 Bus Queue Shelters proposed to be constructed during the year 1978-79

Sl. No	Location of Stop	No. of Shelters
1	I.T.O. (I.P. Bhavan) on Ring Road	2
2	I.T.O. on I.P. Marg	4
3	Raj Ghat	1
4	Jamuna Bazar towards Jamuna Bridge	1
5	I.S.B.T.	2
6	Mall Road on Timarpur Road	1
7	Mall Road	2
8	Model Town-II (Ring Road)	1
9	Azadpur Terminal on Ring Road	2
10	Ashok Vihar on Ring Road	2
11	Wazirpur Depot	2
12	Modern Bakery	1
13	E.S.I.C. Hospital on Ring Road	2

Sl. No.	Location of Stop	No. of Shelters
14	Maya Puri Depot on Ring Road	2
15	Dhaura Kuan on Ring Road towards Naraina	1
16	Dhaura Kuan in front of A.R.S.D. College	2
17	A.I.I.M.S. on Ring Road	1
18	M.C.-K.R. Hospital on Madan Gir Road	1
19	P.G.D.A.V. College Road turning to Okhla Depot	1
20	Swami Malai Mandir	1
21	Manirka Market	1
22	C.S.M.R. Institute on road leading to S.N. Depot	1
23	Kalkaji Road near Sawitri Cinema	1
24	Shalimar Park	1
25	Sansar Machine Shahdara, G. T. Road	1
26	Ashok Vihar Water Tank.	1
27	Malviya Nagar Extension (Terminal)	1
28	Shakarpur	2
29	New Jamuna Bridge Octroi Post	1
30	Malkaganj Dina Ka-Talab	1
31	Ashok Vihar DDA Flats	1
32	Narain Vihar	1
33	Maya Puri	1
34	Chittaranjan Park	1
35	Vivek Vihar	1
36	Ashram towards Bhogal	1
37	C-1 Janakpuri	1
		50

समस्तीपुर, दरभंगा, मधुबनी तथा आजमगढ़ में उद्योग की स्थापना

432. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समस्तीपुर, दरभंगा, मधुबनी, आजमगढ़ तथा उत्तर बिहार के अन्य जिले औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन स्थानों पर उद्योगों की स्थापना कब तक हो जाने की आशा है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा झाड़ित) : (क) जी हां। किन्तु आजमगढ़ बिहार राज्य का नहीं बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश का औद्योगिक दृष्टि से एक पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है।

(ख) उत्तरी बिहार के पिछड़े जिलों में उपक्रम स्थापित करने हेतु वर्ष 1977 व वर्ष 1978 (31-10-1978 तक) में पांच औद्योगिक लाईसेंस जारी किए गए थे। उत्तरी बिहार के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किए जाने वाले दो उपक्रम तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में वर्ष 1977 व वर्ष 1978 (31-10-78 तक) पंजीयित थे। जारी किए गए औद्योगिक लाईसेंसों व पंजीकरण प्रभावपत्रों के व्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) उद्योग (विकास एवम् विनियमन अधिनियम, 1951) के अधीन जारी किया गया औद्योगिक लाईसेंस शुरू में दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए वैध होता है और उसे साधारणतया दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए बढ़ाया जा सकता है। औद्योगिक लाईसेंस जारी होने के पश्चात नया औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित होने में साधारणतया उसे 4 वर्ष लग जाते हैं। तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय की पंजीकरण योजना के अधीन औद्योगिक एकक को पंजीकरण की तिथि से दो वर्ष के भीतर वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरू करना होता है। अतः इस अवस्था में यह पूर्वकथन समयपूर्व होगा कि उपर्युक्त लाईसेंसों/पंजीकरणों पर कब तक उत्पादन शुरू हो जायेगा।

बिबरण

उत्तरी बिहार के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए 1977 तथा 1978 (31-10-78) जारी किये गये औद्योगिक लाईसेंस तथा पंजीयन (रजिस्ट्रेशन) प्रमाणपत्रों का व्यौरा:—

औद्योगिक लाईसेंस

क्रम सं०	आवेदन कर्ता का नाम और पता तथा उपक्रम का स्थान	उत्पादन की वस्तु
1	मैसर्स बिहार स्टेट लैंडर इन्डस्ट्रीस डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लि० पटना (बाटियाह, पश्चिम चम्पारन—बिहार)	तैयार श्रीम अपर चमड़ा
2	बिहार स्टेट लैंडर इन्डस्ट्रीस डवलपमेंट का० लि० पटना (मुजफ्फरपुर—बिहार)	तैयार चमड़ा
3	मैसर्स मोतीलाल पदमपत उद्योग लि० कानपुर (यू०पी०) (पश्चिम चम्पारन—बिहार)	चीनी
4	मैसर्स नार्थ बिहार सुगर मिल्स लि० जिला चम्पारन, बिहार (चम्पारन—बिहार)	चीनी
5	मैसर्स श्री कृष्ण जानोदय सुगर लि० पटना (मिर्जान—बिहार)	चीनी

रजिस्ट्रेशन प्रमाणपत्र

क्रम सं०	आवेदन-कर्ता का नाम और पता तथा उपक्रम का स्थान	उत्पादन की वस्तु
1	मैसर्स बैजनाथ पेपर मिल्स स्ट्रा बोर्ड (प्रा०) लि० एम० जी० रोड, तीसरी मंजिल, कलकत्ता (पुरनिया)	स्ट्रा
2	मैसर्स सिव शम्भू शान उद्योग लि० 25, नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता (पुरनिया)	विलेय निस्सारण प्रक्रिया द्वारा चावल की भूसी का तेल

Agreement for Joint Ventures in Nepal

433. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been made between Government of India and Nepal to set up a number of joint venture in Nepal in the private and public sectors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATTI ABHA MAIT): (a) and (b). The India-Nepal Memorandum of Understanding concluded recently at Kathmandu on 26th September, 1978, refers to new projects and programmes of economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries. These are mainly:

(i) Project for setting up a cement plant of 3,000 T. P. D. capacity in the Udaipur region of Nepal.

(ii) Paper and Pulp industry in Nepal for which feasibility studies would be undertaken by the Govt. of India.

(iii) Manufacture in Nepal of diesel pump sets for minor irrigation.

(iv) Magnesite and zinc/lead projects with participation of Indian firms in the private sector.

(v) Assistance by HMT in setting up in Nepal of Polytechnic, regional training institute and functional industrial estate.

(vi) Assistance by India in the development of small scale and cottage industries in Nepal.

(vii) Feasibility studies for railway links for the proposed cement project and for facilitating other connections for promotion of trade between the two countries.

Molestation of Women in Gandhi Mela in Delhi

434. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Indian Express' report dated the 6th October, 1978 of molestation of women in Gandhi Mela opposite Red Fort, Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Mela in-charge when contacted admitted that the arrangements were inadequate at the fair; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the incidences and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Government have seen the newspaper report referred to. Only one case of molestation was reported to the police and a case FIR No. 1550 dated 5-10-1978 u/s 354 IPC P.S. Kotwali was registered and investigation taken up by the local police. Initially, 17 police officials were detailed for law and order duty at the Mela Ground. Subsequently, on the 3rd October the police force was augmented. 3 persons were also arrested u/s 93/97 of the Delhi Police Act from the Mela Ground for rowdy conduct.

उत्तर प्रदेश का विभाजन करने का प्रस्ताव

435. श्री राम प्रसाद बेशमुख : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश का, जोकि बहुत बड़ा राज्य है और जो विश्व के अनेक देशों से भी जनसंख्या और क्षेत्र की दृष्टि से बड़ा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वह हर दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ है और उसका प्रबन्ध करना भी बहुत मुश्किल है, विभाजन करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब क और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल बंडल) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Merits of Jaguars vis-a-vis other Aircrafts

436. SHRI RUDOLF RODRIGUES:

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the countries that came with offers to sell Deep Penetration Strike Aircraft (DPSA) to Government;

(b) what are the relative merits of the offers;

(c) what were the special advantages that made Government finally go in for Jaguars; and

(d) whether there are plans to make such sophisticated aircraft within the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The countries concerned were the United Kingdom, France and Sweden.

(b) to (d). Three types of aircraft were considered for the purpose, namely, the Anglo-French JAGUAR, the French MIRAGE-FI and the Swedish VIGGEN.

All the three planes were carefully evaluated, in all aspects by teams of experts belonging to the Air Force, HAL and the Ministries of Finance and Defence. The reports of these teams were carefully considered by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs, and the Committee selected the Jaguar for the following reasons:—

(1) The Jaguar—like the other two aircrafts—fulfilled the operational and technical requirements of the Air Force;

(2) The Jaguar was considerably more favourable on Prices as well as delivery schedules; and

The Jaguar, with its two-engine characteristic, was adjudged by the Air Force experts as offering better survival capability. In arriving at the decision, the views of the former as well as present Chief of Air Staff were taken into account.

The IAF's requirement is for an aircraft fulfilling the Strike/Ground-attack role at present performed by the Hunters and Canberras. The Jaguar is a specialised aircraft and was developed jointly by the British and the French specifically for such a role.

It has specialised equipment required for such a role, to which Air Force experts attach special importance.

It is planned to manufacture the aircraft, under licence, at HAL.

Congress (I) Demonstration at Teen Murti

437. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI S. R. REDDY:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Police burst more than 66 tear-gas shells to disperse a Congress-I, peaceful demonstration at Teen Murti round about, near Prime Minister's residence on the 8th October, 1978;

(b) whether it is a fact that the demonstration had been called by the Delhi Pradesh Youth Congress to protest against the recent demolitions of unauthorised constructions in Tughlakabad and the Government's failure to assist flood victims; and

(c) whether any enquiry has also been demanded by the Congress-I, leaders in this regard and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) 66 tear gas shells were used to disperse an unruly group of demonstrators when they tried to defy prohibitory orders in force on Teen Murti Marg.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

Fifth Bridge over Jamuna in Delhi

438. **SHRI KISHORE LAL:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of Fifth bridge over Jamuna in Delhi will be started and how much time it will take for completion;

(b) how much amount is likely to be spent on it;

(c) whether the Delhi Administration feel that construction of Sixth bridge over Jamuna in Delhi near Shanti Vana is necessary; and

(d) if so, when the final location of the place for this bridge would be announced and when funds would be made available for this?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Honourable Member has in mind the proposed Bridge across Jamuna, opposite ISBT, at Delhi. Delhi Administration had prepared a preliminary estimate for this project which required recasting. A modified estimate was submitted by the Delhi Administration in June 1978. It has, however again been returned for a fresh look in the light of the recent floods in Jamuna this year. This project is estimated to cost about Rs. 10.50 crores and is likely to take about 4 years for completion after start of construction. It is likely to be started by 1979-80 end.

(c) and (d). The proposal for a bridge near Shanti Vana was earlier

dropped at the instance of Shanti Vana Development Committee. The Delhi Administration have however again reviewed it and are now engaged on detailed investigation including model studies which process is likely to take about a year.

Adoption of Employment Guarantee Scheme of Maharashtra in other States

439. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Robert McNamara President of the World Bank has recently appraised the Employment Guarantee Scheme of Maharashtra State and recommended it for adoption by other States;

(b) if so, details of the comments made by Mr. McNamara; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto especially adoption of Employment Guarantee Scheme as centrally sponsored scheme based on integrated approach on pilot basis in selected areas to ensure full employment?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). In the course of his recent visit to Bombay, the President of the World Bank discussed with the State Government various development projects and programmes of Maharashtra. There was no question of any appraisal of the State's Employment Guarantee Scheme as no financing by the Bank is involved. Central Government is not considering the adoption of any centrally sponsored scheme for employment guarantees.

Increase in Communal Clashes

**440. SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:**

**SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:**

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the month of August-September, 1978 the number of communal clashes in the various States continued to increase;

(b) if so, whether in Bihar and U.P. they were the highest;

(c) the main reasons for these communal riots; and

(d) the action taken by the State Governments and Union Government against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) According to information available with the Government of India, there has been an increase in the number of communal incidents in August and September, 1978 as compared to previous months of this year.

(b) Out of 57 communal incidents in August-September, 10 had occurred in Bihar and 9 in U. P.

(c) Communal trouble occurred due to petty differences between members of the two communities either based on land disputes or routes to be followed by religious processions or other personal quarrels.

(d) Action according to law is taken against those found responsible for communal riots.

Powers Breakdown in Delhi

441. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of frequent power breakdown in Delhi and almost daily power is suspended in one part or the other for some time;

(b) the number of Units of plants in the Indraprastha Power Station;

(c) how many units remained idle during the year 1978 upto 10th November, 1978 and for how many days each unit remained closed;

(d) the particular reasons of the units going out of production so frequently; and

(e) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken to supply uninterrupted supply of power?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Government is aware of the frequent power breakdowns and power suspension in Delhi.

(b) There are five thermal generating units installed at Indraprastha Power Station.

(c) and (d). The total number of days for which each of the units at I.P. Station had been shut down during the year 1978 upto 10th November, 1978 and the reasons therefor are given below:

Unit No.	NO. of days for which the unit was shut down	Reasons for shut down
I	15	Trouble in Governor system and economiser and condenser tube leakages.
II	63	Annual maintenance, super-heater, economiser, boiler and furnace tube leakages and vibrations in turbine bearings.
III	30	Boiler and superheater tube leakages.
IV	97	Vibration in turbine, superheater, economiser and boiler tube leakages and fire out.
V	34	Boiler, superheater and economiser tube leakages, hydrogen leakages, trouble in boiler feed pump and annual maintenance.

(e) The power demand in the Union Territory of Delhi is met by the generation from the thermal power stations under Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, Badarpur Thermal Power Station and by import of some power from the Northern Regional Electrical Grid. In the event of simultaneous outage of a number of generating units either at Badarpur or at Indraprastha, assistance is obtained by drawing power from the Northern Regional grid, in order to maintain uninterrupted supply of power. Steps are also being taken to improve the availability and reliability of the thermal generating units at Badarpur and Indraprastha Power Stations.

Temporary SC and ST Employees

442. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in each class who are till

today temporary in the affairs of (i) the Union and (ii) Union Territories;

(b) the break-up of these temporary employees mentioned in (a) above as being temporary since (i) 3 years, (ii) 6 years and (iii) 10 years; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to make them permanent and prevent such recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Though there is reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees at the time of confirmation in relation to posts filled by direct recruitment, the actual confirmation of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is contingent upon availability of reserved permanent vacancies in the grade (s) concerned and the eligibility/suitability of such candidates for confirmation. Since occurrence of permanent vacancies in the vast number of grades and posts, including the reserved vacancies

for confirmation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, all over the Govt. of India and Union Territory Administrations does not follow any fixed periodicity and confirmation is done individually by the different competent authorities, the Department of Personnel and A.R. do not have any centralised information about the total number of temporary Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes employees or their break-up in different time-spans. However, Government orders already exist that 90 per cent of the temporary posts upto the level of Deputy Secretaries including Class IV in permanent Departments other than P&T, may be converted into permanent ones provided they have been in existence for a continuous period of not less than three years and they are required for work of a permanent nature. The power to convert such temporary posts into permanent ones has been delegated to the Heads of the Departments and the Administrators of Union Territories. Government have also decided to undertake comprehensive cadre reviews in respect of all groups of services.

Supply of Uranium by U.S.S.R. for Tarapur Plant

443. SHRI R. V. SWAMINTHAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.S.R. has recently communicated its willingness to provide India with enriched uranium for Tarapur plant;

(b) if so, whether India has welcomed the same;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) if not, the main reasons for not signing the agreement?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Cadre of Special Assistant to former Home Minister

444. SHRI MAHI LAL:

SHRI R. L. KUREEL:

SHRI RAJKESHVAR SINGH:

SHRI UGRASEN:

SHRI CHATURBHUI.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cadre of Special Assistant (an IPS Officer) to the former Home Minister has been changed from Andhra Pradesh Cadre to that of the Union Territories Cadre;

(b) whether the transfer of the Special Assistant has adversely affected the service and promotional prospects and interests of other IPS Officers of the Union Territories Cadre especially those belonging to Scheduled Castes communities; and

(c) whether it is proposed to send this Special Assistant of the former Home Minister to his parent Cadre of Andhra Pradesh so as to save the seniority of the IPS Officers belonging to U.T. Cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAJ MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The statutory rules governing All India Services permit cadre transfers and also regulate the *inter se* seniority of the transferee to the new cadre depending whether such transfer is (i) in public interest or (ii) at the officer's request. Such transfers are made in accordance with certain well defined principles. The transfer of Special Assistant to the former Home Minister to the IPS Cadre of Union Territories was fully covered by the said principles.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Name, proposals and assistance for setting up Industries in backward areas of Tamil Nadu and other States

445. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of specific proposals for setting up industries in backward areas which have been received this year;

(b) the extent of Central assistance envisaged in respect of these proposals; and

(c) the position in respect of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) A statement showing industry-wise break-up of applications received during the period from January, 1978 to October, 1978 for setting up industries in backward areas is attached.

(b) The following incentives are given by the Central Government for setting up industries in backward districts:—

(i) Concessional Refinance Scheme of Industrial Development Bank of India.

(ii) Deduction in Income-tax.

(iii) Consultancy for Technical Services.

(iv) Registration of new units and expansion of existing units in respect of items which are otherwise banned in the country.

(v) Interest subsidy.

(vi) Supply of machinery on concessional terms by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited.

(vii) Central Investment Subsidy.

(viii) Special facilities for importing raw materials.

(ix) Transport Subsidy for remote and hilly backward areas.

The extent of Central assistance in respect of proposals received during this year will be known when the industrial units apply for the same to the authorities concerned at the appropriate time.

(c) A statement showing the industry-wise break-up of applications received during January--October 1978 for setting up industries in backward districts of Tamil Nadu is attached.

Statement

Industry-wise break-up of Applications received during January—October, 1978 for setting up Industries in backward Districts

Sl. No.	Nature of Industry	No. of applications
1.	Metallurgical Industries .	34
2.	Fuels	1
3.	Prime Movers (other than Electrical Generators) .	1
4.	Electrical Equipment	26
5.	Transportation .	10
6.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engg. Industries .	23
7.	Industrial Machinery	8
8.	Earth Moving Machinery .	1
9.	Commercial Office Hold Equipment .	2
10.	Industrial Instruments .	1
11.	Scientific Instruments .	1
12.	Chemicals (other than Fertilizers) .	74
13.	Dye-Stuffs	2
14.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals .	16
15.	Textiles (including Dyes, Printed & Otherwise processed) .	19
16.	Paper & Pulp, including paper products .	19
17.	Sugar .	2
18.	Fermentation Industries .	4
19.	Food Processing Industries	121
20.	Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati	12
21.	Rubber goods	3

Sl. No.	Nature of Industry	No. of applications
22.	Leather, leather goods and Pickers	15
23.	Glass. . . .	7
24.	Ceramics	3
25.	Cement & Gypsum Products	27
26.	Timber Products	5
27.	Misc. Industries .	1
		438

Statement

Industry-wise break-up of Applications received during January—October, 1978 for setting up Industries in backward Districts in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Nature of Industry	No. of applications
1.	Metallurgical Industries .	1
2.	Fuels .	1
3.	Prime Movers (other, than Electrical Generators) .	1
4.	Electrical Equipment .	3
5.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engg. Industries .	1
6.	Chemicals (other than Fertilizers) .	1
7.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	2
8.	Textiles (including those Dyes, Printed or otherwise)	3
9.	Fermentation Industries .	2
10.	Food Processing Industries	7
11.	Rubber goods	1
12.	Leather, Leather goods and Pickers .	10
		33

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में भाषा का प्रश्न

446. श्री रोललाल प्रसाद वर्मा :

श्री अहमद हुसैन :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का विकास करने के लिए और राष्ट्र भाषा को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान देने के लिये आगामी वर्ष से संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाएं क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में ली जायेंगी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस व्यवस्था के बावजूद उन उम्मीदवारों को जो अंग्रेजी भाषा के माध्यम से परीक्षा देना चाहेंगे एक पेपर अपनी मातृभाषा में अनिवार्य रूप से देना होगा; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भागों के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हैं तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अधिसूचना जारी की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल): (क) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली सिविल सेवा परीक्षाओं में अंग्रेजी और भाषा के प्रश्न पत्र को छोड़कर उम्मीदवारों को सभी प्रश्न पत्रों के अपने उत्तर संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भाषाओं में से किसी एक में या अंग्रेजी में लिखने का विकल्प दिया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में उल्लिखित किसी एक भारतीय भाषा का प्रश्न पत्र मुख्य परीक्षा में अनिवार्य प्रश्न पत्र के रूप में सम्मिलित किया जायेगा।

(ग) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे सरकार के निर्णय को 1979 से आयोजित की जाने वाली परीक्षाओं से लागू करें। सिविल सेवा परीक्षा नियम, 1979 आयोग से विचार-विमर्श करके सरकार द्वारा यथा समय अधिसूचित कर दिए जायेंगे।

Poor functioning of DTC Buses on Route Nos. 951 and 952

447. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding poor functioning of buses on Routes Nos. 951 and 952 by D.T.C.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after 6 P.M. buses are not available to the passengers at Ajmeri Gate resulting in great hardship to the passengers; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to see that buses are available on these routes after 6 P.M.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Being peak period, as also due to occasional trip missing there is heavy rush of passengers at Ajmeri Gate after 6 P.M. Steps are being taken for the regular operation of the services. A survey is also being carried out at the stand, and if required additional trips will be provided on these routes for clearance of traffic.

Recruitment of Doctors by U.P.S.C.

448. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) for which Central Departments/Services has the U.P.S.C. been entrusted with the recruitment of doctors;

(b) whether the doctors recruited by the U.P.S.C. are kept in separate cadre and separate seniority is being maintained department-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such doctors (selected by the U.P.S.C.) are not willing to serve in the North Eastern Region or in a Department who have offices in the region; and

(d) how Government propose to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The Union Public Service Commission is concerned with recruitment of all Group 'A' and Group 'B' Medical Posts for all Central Government Departments and Union Territories. The Commission is now holding every year a combined examination for recruitment to Group 'A' Medical Posts in the Railways, Ordnance Factories, Health Service and the Central Health Service.

(b) The successful candidates on the basis of the examination mentioned above are allocated to the three Services on the basis of their rank in the merit list and the preferences expressed by them. According to available information the seniority of these persons vis-a-vis the seniority of the departmental promotees, if any, is fixed by the Departments, department-wise.

(c) A tendency to be reluctant to go to remote areas like Andaman & Nicobar, North Eastern Region etc., among doctors has been noticed. On the other hand, Medical Officers who show a distinct preference to work in areas with educational communication and medical facilities and other amenities usually available in bigger towns.

(d) In order to overcome the difficulty the Commission has agreed to undertake separate recruitment to the Central Health Service and Medical Posts in the Railways for these areas. Also, in some cases, certain incentives such as grant of special allowances etc., have been sanctioned to induce doctors to go to the remote or difficult areas.

Export of frozen marine products from the West Coast

449. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. PANGNEKAR:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the allegation made by a group of exporter and representatives of major European buyers that the deterioration in the quality of service by the Karmohan Conference in general and the Shipping Corporation of India in particular in respect of carriage of frozen maine products from the West Coast of India to European ports has given a set back to the export efforts of the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). A group of some sea-food export organisations in Bombay recently brought to Ministry's notice that the Shipping Corporation of India was not accepting their export cargo on a particular vessel on the plea that it did not have a certain temperature at the time of loading. The exporters also stated that the Karmohan Conference has not granted them dispensation to export their cargo through a non-conference vessel.

A certain minimum temperature at the time of loading of such cargo is necessary, failing which the sea food could deteriorate and become unacceptable to the consignees. The exporters did not accept the conditions prescribed by the Shipping Corporation. The matter has been referred to

the Ministry of Commerce. That Ministry has not so far communicated its decision.

Action on Reports of Commissions of Inquiry

450. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the commissions of inquiry set up by the Central Government since the 24th March, 1977 which have submitted their reports; and

(b) what action Government have taken or propose to take on the reports submitted to Government by these commissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The following 7 Commissions of Inquiries were set up by the Central Government since the 24th March, 1977:—

(1) Shah Commission of Inquiry to enquire into Emergency Excesses.

2. P. Jaganmohan Reddy Commission of Inquiry to enquire into the Nagarwala Episode.

3. Grover Commission of Inquiry to enquire into the allegations against Shri Devraj Urs, Chief Minister of Karnataka and other Ministers.

4. Vimadalal Commission of Inquiry to enquire into allegations against Shri Vengal Rao, former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and other Ministers.

5. P. Jaganmohan Reddy Commission of Inquiry to enquire into Bansi Lal Affairs.

6. Baweja Commission of Inquiry to enquire into the alleged incident of lathi charge in the Tihar Jail, Delhi, on 2-10-75.

7. Gupta Commission of Inquiry on Maruti Affairs.

Except for Gupta Commission of Inquiry on Maruti Affairs, the other six Commissions of Inquiry have submitted Reports to the Government.

(b) The following action has been taken by the Government on the Report submitted by the six Commissions of Inquiry.

(1) *Shah Commission of Inquiry to enquire into allegations of abuse of authority excesses and malpractices committed during the emergency.*

The Commission submitted its first two Interim Reports to the Government on 13th March 78 and 26th April 1978. Copies of both these Reports alongwith the Memorandum of Action Taken were laid on the Table of both the Houses on 15th May 78. The Third and Final Report was submitted to the Government on 7th August 78. This Report alongwith the Memorandum of Action Taken was also laid on the Table of the two Houses on 31st August 1978.

Government has accepted the findings, observations and recommendations of the Commission. A variety of actions viz. constitutional/legislative action, departmental action, etc. have arisen out of these Reports. The implementation of the several recommendations contained in the Reports has been taken in hand and is at various stages of completion.

(2) *P. Jaganmohan Reddy Commission to enquire into the Nagarwala Episode.*

The Commission was set up to enquire into the Nagarwala episode on 9-6-77. It has submitted its report to the Government of India on 23-10-78 and it is under examination.

(3) *Grover Commission of Inquiry.*

The Commission was set up on 23-5-78 to enquire into the allegations against Shri Devraj Urs, Chief

Minister of Karnataka and other Minister of his Cabinet. It submitted its first report on 10-1-78 which was remitted to the Government of Karnataka on 19-1-78 for taking necessary follow-up action. In respect of first of the allegations covered by this report, a case has been registered by the CBI against Shri Devraj Urs and his son-in-law Dr. M. B. Nataraja which is under investigation. The report alongwith action taken Memorandum was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 23-2-78.

(4) *Vimadala Commission of Inquiry.*

The Commission was set up on 19-5-77 to enquire allegations against Shri J. Vengal Rao, former Chief Minister and other Ministers of Andhra Pradesh. The Commission submitted its report on 1-6-78 which was remitted to the State Government for taking follow-up action. The report was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha alongwith action taken Memorandum on 21-7-78. The Commission has submitted its final report on 30th October, 1978 which is under examination.

(5) *Jaganmohan Reddy Commission of Inquiry to enquire into Bansi Lal Affairs.*

The Commission was set up on 14-6-77 to enquire into 12 specific allegations concerning Shri Bansi Lal, former Chief Minister of Haryana and Ex-Defence Minister. It submitted three reports on 30-11-77, 23-3-78 and 23-6-78, respectively. The first two reports were remitted to the Government of Haryana for taking follow-up action. The first and second reports of the Commission were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 6-12-77 and 11-5-78 alongwith Memorandum of Action Taken. The Third Report which relates to two matters is being processed and is likely to be laid on Table of the Parliament in its current session.

(6) *Baweja Commission of Inquiry.*

The Commission was set up to enquire into the alleged incidents of lathi-charge in the Central Jail, Tihar on 2-10-75. The Commission submitted its report on 28-1-78. The report has been remitted to Delhi Administration who have found 7 officials responsible for the incidents and have prepared draft statements of imputation of misconduct and article of charges against these officials and forwarded the same to the concerned disciplinary authorities for further action.

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के लिए व्यवस्था

451. श्री छनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में (1974-78) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के लिए 4,180 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी जिसमें से केवल 800 करोड़ रुपये की राशि व्यय की गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्य की कौन सी मदें पूरी की जायेंगी, तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक मद के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है तथा उन पर पृथक-पृथक कितना कितना व्यय किया गया है ;

(ग) पूरी 4,180 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का उपयोग न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में (1978-83) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के लिए कितने व्यय के लिए राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग) : पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना (1974-79) में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 2607 करोड़ रुपये के मूल परिचय्य की परिकल्पना की गई थी । 1974-78 के चार वर्षों के लिए वार्षिक योजनाओं के जरिए 993 करोड़ रु० का वास्तविक प्रावधान किया गया था, जिसके मुकाबले लगभग 1042 करोड़ रुपए के वास्तविक परिचय्य के होने की संभावना है ।

अनुलग्नक 1 और 2 में 1974-78 की अवधि में मदों के अनुसार क्रमशः परिचय्य/व्यय और वास्तविक लक्ष्य/उपलब्धियों को बतलाया गया है ।

(घ) योजना के प्रारूप (1978-83) में, परिशिष्टित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के लिए 4180 करोड़ रुपए का परिचय्य बताया गया है ।

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम
पाँचवीं योजना के लिए परिव्यय और व्यय

(करोड़ ₹0)

कार्यक्रम	पाँचवीं योजना (1974-79) परिव्यय	वार्षिक योजनाएं 1974-78	
		अनुमोदित परिव्यय	प्रत्याशित व्यय
1	2	3	4
1. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण	282.12	100.75	109.85
2. ग्रामीण सड़कें	502.25	201.76	211.87
3. प्रारंभिक शिक्षा	462.66	229.10	223.18
4. ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य	295.96	83.74	76.79
5. ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति	563.35	247.72	277.30
6. ग्रामीण भूमिहीनों के लिए मकान के स्थान	108.71	37.68	43.25
7. गंदी बस्तियों का पर्यावरणीय सुधार	104.97	31.84	40.49
8. पोषाहार	287.03	60.46	58.99
जोड़	2607.05	993.05	1041.72

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम
पाँचवीं योजना के लिए वास्तविक लक्ष्य और उपलब्धियाँ

कार्यक्रम	मद	इकाई	1974-79 के लिए लक्ष्य	1974-77 में वास्तविक उपलब्धि और 1977-78 में प्रत्याशित उपलब्धि
1	2	3	4	5
प्रारंभिक शिक्षा	6-11 के आयु वर्ग में नामांकन का स्तर	लाख	771.5	709.5
	11-14 के आयु वर्ग में नामांकन का स्तर	"	211.0	182.3
ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य	अतिरिक्त प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र	संख्या	208	178
	अतिरिक्त उप केन्द्र	"	11036	5101
	अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण अस्पताल	"	1293	212
ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति	समावेशित अतिरिक्त गांव	"	100467†	111572†
ग्रामीण सड़कें	1500 और इससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले जोड़े गए अतिरिक्त गांव	"	29000	12000

1	2	3	4	5
ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण	प्रतिरिक्त गांव जिनमें बिद्युतीकरण किया गया	संख्या	††	6993.
ग्रामीण भूमिहीनों के लिए मकान के स्थान	प्रावर्तित किए गए स्थानों की संख्या	लाख	निर्धारित नहीं की गई	73 (जुलाई 77 तक)
शहरी गंदी बस्तियों का पर्यावरणीय सुधार	सहायता प्रदत्त आवास इकाइयां	लाख	„	1.15 (जुलाई, 77 तक)
पोषाहार	1-दोपहर का भोजन— समावेक्षित लाभानुभोगी 2-विशेष पोषाहार; कार्यक्रम— समावेक्षित लाभानुभोगी	लाख	††	30.74

††पोषाचयी योजना के परिणाम में परिशोधन करके कमी होने के कारण और राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से सूचना उपलब्ध न होने के कारण लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सका।

†खुदे कर्मों और बॉर कुर्मों वाले समावेक्षित गांव भी शामिल हैं।

Lock out in Badarpur Thermal Power Plant

453. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a lock out in Badarpur Thermal Power Plant during October, 1978; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Off-take of Products of Small Scale Units by Public Sector Enterprises

454. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the poor off-take of products from small scale units by public sector enterprises, particularly after the withdrawal of price preference of 15 per cent;

(b) whether Government will consider to accord a purchase preference to products of small scale units by the large public sector enterprises;

(c) whether Government have prepared any list of items which could be bought by public enterprises from small scale units; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The price preference upto 15 per cent in favour of small scale units over the lowest quotation received from the large scale industries has not been withdrawn.

(b) Instructions have already been issued to all public sector undertakings to provide the following facilities to small scale units:—

(i) Earnest money/security deposit need not be taken from the small scale units registered with the Public Enterprises concerned or with N.S.I.C.

(ii) Tender sets may be given free of cost to small scale units registered with the Public Enterprises concerned or with N.S.I.C.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Sale of controlled cloth by Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

455. **SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi applied and received licence to sell controlled cloth at the Gole Market Branch Store of the Society;

(b) when the Society received such licence and the period for which the controlled cloth was sold there; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Cloth counter at Gole Market Branch Store of the Society is closed for years and if so, the reasons and what is the position of the licence issued to the Society by the Civil

Supplies Authorities to sell controlled cloth at Gole Market Branch Store for the benefit of Government servants residing in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Society received the licence on 31st December, 1975 and the controlled cloth was distributed between 31st December, 1975 and 24th September, 1977.

(c) Sale of controlled cloth at the Gole Market Branch has been stopped since 25th September, 1977. The reasons for stopping sale of controlled cloth were reduction in the allotment of controlled cloth by the Civil Supplies authorities to the Society, which made distribution on of cloth uneconomical in many branches. However, a licence fee of Rs. 100.00 deposited with the Civil Supplies authorities has still been maintained so that sale of controlled cloth would be taken up should a need arise and when there is improvement in the availability of controlled cloth.

IAS Officers posted in Punjab

456. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of IAS officers going to Punjab is proportionately very high;

(b) whether due to this over quota allotment, the State Cadre Officers are feeling perturbed;

(c) whether the Central Government received any representation from Punjab Officers; and

(d) whether Government propose to set this ratio in order and keep the balance of State Cadre Officers according to the other States of the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**
(SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

साम्प्रदायिक दंगों और हरिजनों पर अत्याचारों की
घटनाएँ ।

457. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 30
सितम्बर, 1978 तक प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने
साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए और किन किन राज्यों में
हरिजनों पर अत्याचार की घटनाएँ घटी और
प्रत्येक राज्य में इनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) क्या किसी ऐसे जिले में जहाँ साम्प्र-
दायिक दंगे हुए हों अथवा हरिजनों पर अत्याचार
की घटनाएँ घटी हों किसी कलेक्टर अथवा जिला
पुलिस/अधीक्षक को मुनसतिल किया गया है;
यदि हाँ, उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं, और यदि
नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी०
पाटिल) : (क) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर
रखा जाता है ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन
के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

1 अप्रैल, 1977 और 30 सितम्बर, 1978 की
अवधि में साम्प्रदायिक घटनाओं और हरिजनों पर
तथाकथित अत्याचारों की घटनाओं के राज्यवार
अधारे का विवरण

राज्य	साम्प्रदायिक घटनाओं की संख्या	हरिजनों पर अत्याचारों की घटनाओं की संख्या
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	19	142
असम	8	—
बिहार	43	1646
गुजरात	27	699

राज्य	साम्प्रदायिक घटनाओं की संख्या	हरिजनों पर अत्याचारों की घटनाओं की संख्या
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हरियाणा	2	48
हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	95
जम्मू और कश्मीर	4	—
कर्नाटक	9	230
केरल	21	409
मध्य प्रदेश	16	4951
महाराष्ट्र	24	797
मणिपुर	2	—
उड़ीसा	5	168
पंजाब	1	116
राजस्थान	10	753
तमिलनाडु	14	54
त्रिपुरा	1	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	77	7448
पश्चिम बंगाल	35	10
संघ शासित क्षेत्र		
दादरा और नगर हवेली	—	7
दिल्ली	5	14
पांडिचेरी	—	18
अन्य राज्य/केन्द्रीय शासित क्षेत्र	—	—

**Setting up of All India Penal for
appointment of Chairman and Chief
Engineers to State Electricity Boards**

458. SHRI S. B. PATIL: Will the
Minister of ENERGY be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the All India Power
Engineers Federation has approached
Government for setting up an All
India penal for appointment of a
Chairman and Chief Engineers to the
State Electricity Boards;

(b) whether any State Governments
appointed non-professionals as a
Chairman of the Electricity Boards;

(c) whether All India Power Engineers Federation at its seminar held recently in Bangalore has expressed its resentment about the nominations of a non-professional chairman; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The All India Power Engineers' Federation had made a suggestion in respect of constitution of a High-Powered Central Board for carrying out selections for a national panel from which appointments to the posts of the Chairmen and Members of the State Electricity Boards should be made by the State Governments.

(b) to (d). Of the 18 posts of Chairman in the various State Electricity Boards, 11 are presently manned by Engineers, 5 by I.A.S. Officers and 2 by Military Officers. Consequent to the recommendations of the State Power Ministers' Conference held in January, 1978, all the State Governments were addressed in the matter of setting up of Machinery for the objective selection of the top-management personnel in their Electricity Boards to meet their functional requirements. Information regarding the deliberations of the seminar of the All India Power Engineers' Federation reported to have been held at Bangalore is not readily available.

Coal Mines affected by Floods

460. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines affected by recent floods;

(b) how many of them can be commissioned for working again;

(c) the steps taken so far to remove the shortage of coal in different flood affected areas as a result of flood and break down of communications; and

(d) how much time Government propose to take to bring the supply line to its normal working condition?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 119 underground mines and 67 open-cast mines were affected by floods.

(b) All of the mines can be commissioned for working again.

(c) The availability of coal from stock at mines and production from the mines may meet the requirement of consumers, by and large. The movement of coal by road wherever necessary has been allowed to reduce the distress caused by break down of rail communications. Production in areas unaffected by floods is also being stepped up.

(d) Normal production from the affected mines is expected to be resumed in 2 to 3 months' time.

सोवियत संघ से बेहतर मिग विमानों के लिये
बातचीत

461. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 13 अक्टूबर, 1978 स्टेट्समैन में "टाक्स विद एशिया ग्रान्द वैटर मिग" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर गया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली आने वाले सोवियत प्रतिनिधिमंडल तथा भारत सरकार के बीच मिग-11 विमान में सुधार करने के बारे में हुई बातचीत का ब्योरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह)
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) मिग विमान के निर्माण के कार्यक्रम की समीक्षा की गई थी । दोनों पक्षों ने प्रौद्योगिकी के हस्तांतरण और सामान सप्लाई करने के तथा इस विमान के सम्बन्ध में फालतू कल-युजों, उपकरणों और ऐवायनिक्स के स्वदेशीकरण की गति की तेज करने के लिए शीघ्र कदम उठाने के बारे में कई समझौते किए हैं । इसी प्रतिनिधि मंडल फालतू कल-युजों, उपकरणों और भारत में निर्मित ऐवायनिक्स का सोवियत संघ को निर्यात करने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए भी सहमत हो गया है ।

Utilisation of Railway Wagons in Jharia Coal Field Area

462. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that while there is facility for over 1000 railway wagons to be loaded, only 900 wagons a day are being utilised in Jharia coal field area; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Whatever railway wagons are physically made available by the Railways are being fully utilised by the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. At present over 1300 wagons per day are supplied and loaded.

‘जैगुधर’ विमान और उसके मूल्य

463. श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भारतीय वायुसेना के लिये ब्रिटिश-फ्रेंच कम्पनी के ‘जैगुधर’ विमान खरीदने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) रक्षा मंत्रालय को किन-किन कम्पनियों से इस खरीद के लिए ‘घाफर’ अथवा ‘कोटेजिन’ मिले हैं और इन प्रस्तावों में प्रत्येक विमान के क्या-क्या मूल्य बताये गये हैं;

(ग) ‘जैगुधर’ विमानों की खरीद के लिये ब्रिटिश-फ्रेंच कम्पनी को सरकार कुल कितनी राशि प्रदा करेगी और प्रत्येक विमान का क्या मूल्य होगा; और

(घ) क्या ‘जैगुधर’ विमान, जिसका देश में 1982 से उत्पादन प्रारम्भ होगा, का उत्पादन ब्रिटिश-फ्रेंच कम्पनी की देख-रेख में होगा या स्वयं सरकार इसे बनायेगी ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) से (घ) ब्रिटेन के मैसर्स ब्रिटिश एरोस्पेस, फ्रांस के मैसर्स एलियन्स मार्शल दासोल्ट और स्वीडन के मैसर्स साब स्केनिया से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे। मंत्रिमंडल की संबंधित समिति ने ‘जैगुधर’ चुना था, जिसके मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(क) ‘जैगुधर’—अन्य दो विमानों की तरह—भारतीय वायु सेना की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करता है;

(ख) ‘जैगुधर’ का हस्तांतरण कार्यक्रम और मूल्य अधिक अनुकूल था;

(ग) ‘जैगुधर’ दो इंजन वाला विमान होने के कारण अधिक टिकाऊ है।

‘जैगुधर इंटरनेशनल’ का निर्माण भारत में लाइसेंस समझौते के अन्तर्गत किया जाएगा। हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड, ब्रिटिश एरोस्पेस और विदेश में इसके निर्माण में लगी अन्य एंग्लो-फ्रेंच फर्मों के प्रेषित सहयोग से विमान बनाने में सक्षम है।

इस बारे में कोई प्रांकड़े अथवा अन्य व्यूरे प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा।

Setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher

464. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Orissa for setting up a Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have suggested the establishment of a Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher with an initial capacity of 1000 MW. The Orissa State Electricity Board has been requested to submit the detailed Project Report.

Reservations for S.C. and S.T. in Central Police Force

465. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are poorly represented in the Central Police Forces; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to provide adequate representation to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in the Central Police Forces including its special wings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The Statement indicating percentages of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central

Reserve Police Force, Border Security Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police and Central Industrial Security Force is laid on the Table of the House. Information in respect of the Assam Rifles will be laid after it is available.

(b) Necessary steps are invariably taken to ensure that the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are filled up by suitable Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates.

PROFORMA

Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates for Reservation in the C. P. Os in respect of Groups A, B, C and D.

Sl No	Group of posts	C.R.P.F.	B.S.F.	I.T.B.P.	C.I.S.F.	Assam Rifles
1.	Group 'A'	4.66%	5.3%	8.39%	..	} Being collected
2.	Group 'B'			8.00%	3.40%	
3.	Group 'C'	14.34%	19.2%	18.88%	25.11%	
4.	Group 'D'	38.76%	46.68%	No posts	38.89%	

NOTE :—Group 'A' posts in the C ISF are currently being filled up by deputation or by re-employment and departmental officers have not yet become eligible for promotion.

CRPF and BSF are having very few posts in Group 'B' (CRPF have 12 posts and BSF 27 posts).

Utilisation of Licences Issued to Mr. Charles of G. Williams By M/s. Porritts and Spencer (Asia)

466. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether letter of intent issued in the name of one Mr. Charles of G. Williams is being utilised by the M/s. Porritts and Spencer (Asia) Ltd. Faridabad in contravention of agreement with the Government;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government against the company; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Mr. Charles of G. Williams has no connection with M/s. Porritts and Spencer (Asia) Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The application for Industrial Licence dated January 13, 1966, was filled by M/s. Porritts & Spencer Ltd., Bury, Lancashire, England. The name and address of the proposed industrial undertaking was mentioned as Porritts & Spencer (Asia) Ltd. C/o. G. Williams & Co. Pvt. Ltd. The Industrial Licence application was sent to Government by M/s. G. Williams & Co. Pvt. Ltd. on February 9, 1966, as promoters of the application.

The letter of intent dated May 6/10 1966, was issued to M/s. G. Williams & Co. Pvt. Ltd. But, through an amendment dated May 27, 1966, for the name of M/s. G. Williams & Co.

Pvt. Ltd. in the letter of intent, the name of M/s. Porritts and Spencer Ltd., Bury, Lancashire; England; was substituted. The Industrial Licence issued on April 17, 1968, was in the name of M/s. Porritts and Spencer (Asia), Calcutta.

"Buy Back" Clause in Agreement

467. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce 'buy back' as an important inbuilt element of the Agreements India would have with other countries for collaboration in producing certain items of defence production; and

(b) if so, furnish details of the Agreement signed with other countries so far with 'buy back' provision with details such as order of investment, items proposed to be produced, countries involved and 'buy back' provision in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, as a general policy to be followed as far as practicable.

(b) The concept of 'buy-back' has been provided for in the recent Jaguar decision.

It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

Cheques Issued By Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society

468. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some cheques issued by the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd. New Delhi, to various parties have been dishonoured;

(b) if so, the particulars of such cheques dishonoured during the year 1978 upto 31st October, 1978;

(c) the reasons why the cheques were issued when the finances could not be arranged; and

(d) the action taken against such officer who put the society to defame in this way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) & (b). Yes, Sir. During the year 1978, upto 31st October, 1978, six cheques were received uncashed from the bank. The particulars are given in the attached Statement.

(c) The Society has to manage about 30 Branch Stores and steps are invariably taken to make adequate stocks available at the stores for sale to the consumers, involving day-to-day transactions for the purchase of various commodities to meet the requirements of the consumers. These cheques were issued mainly in order to maintain business relations. The cheques were honoured by the bank shortly thereafter without any difficulty.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Cheque No.	Dat of issue	Amount	Drawn in favour of
1.	BC—423063 E	22-2-78	Rs. 60,560.50	M/s. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Fed. of India Ltd. Sardhaganand Marg, Delhi.
2.	BC—423008 E	11-2-78	Rs. 23,898.08	M/s. Ahmed Comerabhoj, Asa i Ali Road, New Delhi.
3.	BC—423009 F	11-2-78	Rs. 26,754.00	M/s. Haryana Dairy Development Coop-Federation Ltd., Jhandewalan, New Delhi.
4.	OC—710713 F	19-10-78	Rs. 64,425.25	M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd.
5.	OC—710723 F	20-10-78	Rs. 51,984.45	M/s. Delhi Varaspati Syndicate
6.	OC—710674 F	13-10-78	Rs. 40,500.00	M/s. Haryana Dairy Development Federation, Ltd.

आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन में नियमित नियुक्तियां

469. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की श्रेणी में तदर्थ नियुक्तियां कब से चल रही हैं और उनके स्थान पर नियमित नियुक्तियां कब तक कर दी जायेंगी;

(ख) उच्च पदों पर लम्बी अवधि तक तदर्थ नियुक्तियां जारी रखने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें नियमित करने की प्रक्रिया में विलंब कारणों से विलम्ब किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) (क) से (ग) इस समय स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की श्रेणी में केवल दो पद अर्थात् उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर और उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर (हिन्दी फीचर) के पद हैं जो क्रमशः दिसम्बर, 1973 और जुलाई, 1976 से पदधारियों द्वारा तदर्थ आधार पर भरे गए हैं। पूर्ववर्ती पद के मामले में, यह प्रश्न कि पदधारी द्वारा अपने अभ्यावेदन में उल्लिखित कुछ बातों को देखते हुए क्या उनकी नियुक्ति नियमित नियुक्ति मानी

जा सकती है, विचाराधीन है। उत्तरवर्ती पद के मामले में, नियमित नियुक्ति के लिए विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बैठक बुलाना प्रोड्यूसरों की प्रवृत्ति सूची को प्रतिम रूप दिए जाने तक पेंडिंग है, क्योंकि विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा जुलाई, 1978 में किए गए पहले के चयन पर कार्रवाई उस प्रवृत्ति सूची, जिसके आधार पर चयन किया गया था, में पाए गए कतिपय दोषों के कारण नहीं की जा सकी। नियमित नियुक्तियों के लिए अपेक्षित कार्रवाई को शीघ्र मुकम्मल करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

IAS Officers Posted in States

470. SHRI R. MOHANRANGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for an I.A.S. officer to work for a minimum or maximum period in any State;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the number and names of IAS officers who served in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka for 10 years or more continuously indicating the reasons for non-compliance with any regulations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The I.A.S. officers are normally required to serve in the States to which they are allotted. They are however, eligible for deputation to the Centre for a specified period on a tenure basis on the expiry of which they ordinarily revert back to their respective States.

(c) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2784/78].

Special Quota of Cement for Bihar

471. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Bihar has demanded any special quota of cement for the repairing of houses damaged by the recent floods; and

(b) if so, the co-operation extended by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar has sought an additional allocation of 1 lakh tonnes of cement for flood relief work in addition to their normal allocation. This has been agreed to. This additional allocation will be spread over two quarters at the rate of 60,000 tonnes during the period October-December, 1978 and 40,000 tonnes for the period January-March, 1979.

Annual Plan Allocation for West Bengal for 1978-79

472. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that when the West Bengal State Government is in need of at least Rs. 1000 crores to meet the calamity due to floods, the State's 1978-79 annual plan for Rs. 381 crores is now at stake; and

(b) if so, whether Government are ready to make good the shortfall in the annual plan allocation of West Bengal State Government when it is universally acknowledged, that it is a national calamity?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal had presented a Memorandum indicating their assessment of damage and requirement of assistance for relief of natural calamity. They sought an amount of Rs. 349.75 crores by way of budgetary support and Rs. 128.00 crores through institutional finance. In addition, the State Government also sought 2.34 lacs tonnes of foodgrains for distribution as gratuitous relief and 4.56 lacs tonnes of foodgrains for being utilised under the food-for-work scheme. The requirement projected by the State Government for the current year amounts to Rs. 276.23 crores through budgetary support and 103.50 crores through institutional finance.

2. (a) According to the existing policy and arrangements based on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the Central Teams which visited the State had made an on-the-spot assessment of the situation and requirement of funds for providing relief to those effected by the floods. The recommendations of the Teams were considered by the High Level Committee headed by a Member of the Planning Commission. On the

basis of this Committee's Report, the Union Government have allocated to the Government of West Bengal, the following assistance in cash and kind:—

	(Rs. in crores)
(1) Advance Plan Assistance for relief of natural calamity	88.93
(2) 95,500 tonnes of food-grains and pulses for gratuitous relief .	13.14
(3) 1,00,000 tonnes of wheat under food-for-work scheme.	12.50
(4) Short-term loan for agricultural inputs .	15.00
(5) Value of medicines etc. (supplied on credit payment basis) .	0.37
TOTAL .	129.94

(b) Additional short term loan of Rs. 15 crores is proposed to be given after a supplementary budget provision is obtained.

(c) A sum of Rs. 18 lakhs had been given from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund soon after the natural calamity.

(d) The Banks have also been advised to provide assistance for schemes and programmes undertaken to provide relief.

3. The Union Government has been sufficiently responsive on an assessment of the magnitude of the calamity, the capacity to spend funds fruitfully on relief and the availability of resources. The pace of execution of schemes/works in physical and financial terms will be kept under review and if necessary a Team could visit again later in the year to recommend what further needs to be done.

4. The Government of West Bengal has been provided adequate funds for its approved plan outlay of Rs. 371.40 crores for 1978-79. An assurance has also been extended that the entire opening deficit of the State Government, as on 1-4-1978, amounting to Rs. 105.10 crores will be cleared by means of a medium term loan. Thus, it will be observed that care has been taken to see that the State Government is in a position to maintain the pace of economic development.

Employment Generation by Development of Rural Industries in Tamil Nadu and other States

473. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the precise outlines of the programme for the development of rural industries on a large scale for bringing about sizeable employment generation;

(b) particulars of specific plans taken on hand for implementation according to a time bound programme and the extent of success achieved; and

(c) the part played by the Central Government in setting up rural industries particularly in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Setting up of units in the Small and rural industries sectors continues to be the direct responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government has been contributing from time to time to the efforts of the State Governments by launching special programmes like the Rural Industries Project, Rural Artisans Project; Khadi & Village Industries, Coir, Handloom Handicraft and sericulture

programmes. All these programmes would now be implemented under the direct responsibility of the District Industries Centres which have been started in 223 districts in the country. During the current year, an amount of Rs. 24 lakhs comprising of Rs. 12 lakhs as grant and Rs. 12 lakhs as loan has been released to the State Government for implementation of DIC programme.

The progress made by Tamil Nadu during the current year appears encouraging 760 units have been given temporary registration, 308 new units have been commissioned; 203 cases of financial assistance amounting to Rs. 74.37 lakhs have been sponsored during the short period of operation of DICs. Another 39 cases have been recommended for term loan assistance of Rs. 28.30 lakhs from T.N. Investment Corporation. A programme of assistance to Small Business Enterprises has been taken in hand and 780 of them have been provided loan assistance amounting to Rs. 5.81 lakhs. Work relating to identification and revival of sick units has also been initiated.

Statement

(a) The Industrial Policy announced in Parliament on 23-12-1977 emphasised the need for vigorous development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries, widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns. Industry had so far clustered round metropolitan cities and other large towns, contributing to haphazard growth of towns and had created regional imbalances. So much so that more than 60 per cent small scale units in the country are accounted for by 50 urban centres including the four metropolitan areas of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. It is to correct these imbalances that the new policy envisages setting up of District Industries Centres in each District in the country to act as a single administrative authority to give all clearances and provide all promotional support and guidance both to existing as well as prospective entrepreneurs. The District Industries

Centres are authorised to accord the necessary clearances to the entrepreneur under one roof. The functions of the District Industries Centres include economic investigation of the district's potential for development including its raw material and other resources, preparation of feasibility reports for suitable projects, assistance in procuring raw materials, machinery and equipment and credit arrangements with financial institutions and banks. The centres will also assist the entrepreneurs in the marketing of their products by giving them market information, guidance, identifying marketing outlets and identify programmes for research, extension and entrepreneurial training. One of the major activities of the District Industries Centres will be to promote rural and cottage industries by closely liaising with the Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Handicrafts, and Handlooms Directorates and the rural development Blocks.

Each District Industries Centre is headed by a General Manager and Seven Functional Managers in the following disciplines:

1. Economic Investigation
2. Machinery and Equipment
3. Research, Extension and Training
4. Raw materials
5. Credit
6. Marketing
7. KVI, RIP and RAP

The programme is a Centrally sponsored scheme implemented by the State Governments/UT. Administrations through their Industries Departments. Central financial assistance @ Rs. 5.00 lakhs non recurring and 75 per cent of the recurring expenditure limited to Rs. 3.75 lakhs per District Industries Centre will be available.

So far 223 Districts of the Country have been covered under the Scheme. Efforts are being made to make these centres operational at the earliest.

Setting up of Cement Factory at Purnia

474. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Purnia District is having huge raw material for cement industry;

(b) whether Government propose to start a cement industry in the near future in Purnia District; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Reading Staff in J. C. B. Press

476. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is running its JCB Letter Press Unit and is having a Reading-staff since its formation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had sanctioned some posts of Reading-staff for JCB Photo-Litho Press with separate and new Recruitment Rules from those already in force in JCB Letter Press; and

(c) if so, the reasons for framing separate and new Recruitment Rules for the same categories of some in the same office for its other section?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No Sir. The Letter Press of JCB (Wing) since 1947 is part of Government of India Press. Some Reading Staff of the Letter Press are borne on the strength of the JCB since 1951.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since Photo Litho Press has been set up exclusively for JCB under the Ministry of Defence, new and separate recruitment rules for Photo Litho Press have been framed on the pattern of Government of India Press with minor changes to suit the requirements of the JCB.

भोपाल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज पर सिपाहियों का आक्रमण

477. श्री राधबजी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको पता है कि कुछ सिपाहियों ने हाल ही में भोपाल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज पर आक्रमण किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). यह सही नहीं है कि भोपाल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज पर हाल ही में सिपाहियों ने आक्रमण किया था। तथापि टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के स्टाफ और एक सैनिक अफसर के बीच कुछ मामूली सी कहा सुनी हो गई थी। इसका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है।

2. लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल रेंक के एक सैनिक अधिकारी के घर पर 24 अगस्त, 1978 को एक टेलीफोन लगाया गया था। टेलीफोन लगने के कुछ दिनों बाद उक्त सैनिक अफसर की पत्नी की अवांछित टेलीफोन आने शुरू हुए जिनमें अश्लील और भड़काने वाली भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाता था। अफसर अपनी पत्नी को लगातार परेशान किए जाने पर बहुत दुखी थे। उन्होंने जब टेलीफोन प्राधिकारियों से टेलीफोन पर शिकायत की तो उन्हें सलाह दी गई कि इसकी लिखित में शिकायत की जाये और साथ ही उन्होंने उस टेलीफोन की लगभग एक सप्ताह तक निगरानी रखी जिससे अवांछनीय टेलीफोन आने बंद हो गए। अफसर ने लिखित में कोई शिकायत नहीं की।

3. 13 सितम्बर को अफसर की पत्नी को पुनः अवांछनीय टेलीफोन प्राप्त हुआ और बोलने वाले को डांटने के बाद उसने अपने पति को उसके कार्यालय से टेलीफोन किया। अफसर ने जो कार्यालय को छोड़ने ही वाले थे रास्ते में पड़ने वाले टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज होकर जाने और टेलीफोन प्राधिकारियों से व्यक्तिगत रूप से मिलने का निर्णय किया क्योंकि उन्हें ऐसा लगे था कि यह काम किसी ऐसे शरास्वी बुराबाच प्रचालक

द्वारा किया जा रहा है जिसको इस दूरभाष के परिपथ की जानकारी है। चूंकि अफसर को टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के पर्यवेक्षक के कार्यालय की ठीक जानकारी नहीं थी इसलिए वह दूरभाष केन्द्र में चले गए। वहां पर अफसर तथा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के स्टाफ के बीच कुछ चर्चा करनी हुई।

4. बाद में डिबीजनल इंजीनियर फोन, भोपाल फोन डिबीजन से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर सब एरिया मुख्यालय में एक मीटिंग बुलाई गई जिसमें टेलीफोन डिबीजन के प्रतिनिधियों ने भी भाग लिया। संबंधित अफसर को भी अपनी ओर से घटना का विवरण देने के लिए कहा गया। विचार विमर्श के बाद यह पाया गया कि यह घटना घट गई जबकि टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के स्टाफ की किसी तरह परेशान करने का अफसर का कोई इरादा नहीं था। उत्तेजित हो जाने पर की गई कार्यवाही के लिए अफसर ने खेद प्रकट किया और पारस्परिक समझौते की भावना के साथ मामले को समाप्त कर दिया गया।

Import of Electronic Equipment

478. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are importing any electronic equipment this year; and

(b) if so, the amount for which it is being imported?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Electrification of Villages in M.P.

479. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the electrification of the villages in Madhya Pradesh from October, 1977 till October, 1978;

(b) target fixed for the year 1978-79;

(c) whether it is a fact that the progress is slow as a result of inadequate Central assistance; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) 3,563 villages in Madhya Pradesh were electrified from 1-10-77 to 31-10-78.

(b) The State Electricity Board has a programme to electrify 2,650 villages during 1978-79.

(c) and (d) The progress is not slow. 2,260 villages in Madhya Pradesh were electrified from April to October, 1978 against a target of electrification of 2,650 villages during 1978-79.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेंट का उत्पादन

480. श्री रामजी लाल समन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी तक सीमेंट की भारी कमी है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह सच है कि भारी वर्षा तथा बाढ़ से बहुत से लोगों के घर नष्ट हो गये और उन्हें अपने आबेदनपत्रों पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में सीमेंट नहीं मिल रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को सीमेंट के तत्काल वितरण के लिये तथा उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार प्रविध्य में पर्याप्त मात्रा में सीमेंट देने के लिये सरकार की नीति क्या है तथा उत्तर प्रदेश को पर्याप्त मात्रा में सीमेंट देने के बारे में विवरण क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती आशा माहलि) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेंट की कमी सारे देश में सीमेंट की मांग में हुई बढ़ि के कारण हुई कमी का ही भाग है। राज्य सरकार के अनुसार भारी वर्षा तथा बाढ़ के कारण लगभग 10 लाख मकानों को नुकसान पहुंचा है। 4.95 लाख मी० टन के सामान्य आबंटन के बजाया बाढ़ राहत कार्यों के सिह 1.5 लाख मी० टन प्रतिरिक्त सीमेंट का आबंटन करने के लिये सहमति दे दी गई है। इस प्रतिरिक्त आबंटन में से 90,000 मी० टन की मात्रा अक्तूबर-दिसम्बर, 1978 की तिमाही के लिए दी गयी थी और शेष 60,000 मी० टन जनवरी-मार्च, 1979 की तिमाही में जारी की जायेगी।

Employment to Rural Youth

481. SHRI UGRA SEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a tendency among the rural youth to migrate to towns is increasing;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment of the problem; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to develop gainful employment and find out avenues of income for making rural India prosperous?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Data on rural-urban migration were collected in the 28th round of the National Sample Survey (1973-74) and some results based on that survey have been published in Sarvekshana July 1977. They do not however indicate the rate of migration of youth in particular.

(c) The Draft Plan (1978-83) lays emphasis on the creation of opportunities for productive employment in rural areas, mainly through agriculture and allied activities and rural industries. A substantial proportion of public investment is being allocated in the current Plan for the expansion of the infra-structure and social services particularly in the rural areas. The revised Minimum Needs Programme covering elementary education, adult education, rural health; rural water supply, rural road construction, rural electrification and housing for landless labour households is also expected to provide additional employment for about one million workers during the next ten years. Under the Integrated rural development programme 2000 blocks are being taken up in the current Plan (1978-83). In addition, 300 blocks will be added in each year of the current Plan for detailed block level

planning. These programmes will generate large employment opportunities in the rural areas.

Block Level Planning for Hill Districts of U.P.

482. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pilot project for development through block level area planning for the hill districts of U.P. has been evolved; and

(b) if so, what is the number of blocks which have been covered by this scheme so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b) Five blocks in the Garhwal District of Uttar Pradesh have been selected for intensive development under the programme for Integrated Rural Development.

ग्रामीण उद्योगों को प्रारम्भ करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण

483. श्री बीलत राम सारण : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) गांवों में बड़े पैमाने पर ग्रामीण उद्योग प्रारम्भ करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण उद्योगों के लिए गांवों में उपलब्ध संसाधनों को जिला स्तर पर कोई प्रौद्योगिक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ग) ऐसे राज्य सरकारों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने ऐसा सर्वेक्षण किया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (बीलती बाबा बाइलत) : (क) ग्रामीण तथा घरेलू स्तरों में एक ही स्थान पर सभी सेवाएँ तथा सहायता उपलब्ध कराकर लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों का संवर्धन करने की दृष्टि से देश के 223 जिलों में केन्द्र प्रायोजित एक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र योजना प्रारम्भ की गई है। जांजागी बर्ष के अंत तक समूचे देश को इस योजना के अंतर्गत ले लेने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों तथा ग्रामीण उद्योग कार्यक्रम संगठन द्वारा कुछ जिलों के

सहजीको आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण किये गये हैं। प्रमुख (लीड) बकों द्वारा ऋण सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदन तैयार किये गये हैं। जिन राज्यों/जिलों में इस प्रकार के सर्वेक्षण किये गये हैं उनकी एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [झुन्डा-सब में रखी गयी। देखिए संख्या LT—2785/78]। जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सभी राज्य सरकारों विद्यमान औद्योगिक विपन्न सर्वेक्षणों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं किया गया है। उनका नया औद्योगिक सर्वेक्षण करने में सगे हुई है।

Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes by States

484. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to reduce the number of Centrally sponsored schemes substantially and to hand over their implementation to the State Government;

(b) whether several Chief Ministers have objected to this proposal; and

(c) what are the reasons behind the above proposals to the Central Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The National Development Council has set up a Committee to consider various issues relating to Central-State financial relations in the context of the Draft Plan (1978—83). A Working Group of this Committee is examining, *inter-alia* the scope of Centrally-sponsored schemes in the Plan. The Central Government has not so far submitted any proposals in this context.

Assistance for Damages to Small Scale Industries

485. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what financial, te-

chnical and other assistances are proposed to be given by the Centre for revival of the small scale industrial units severely affected by the recent devastating floods in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): Several steps have been taken to rehabilitate the flood affected units in West Bengal. The Industrial Development Bank of India has formulated "Special Refinance Facility 1978" on "soft term" to assist Small, Tiny, Village and Cottage Units.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been allocated Rs. 1.50 crores for implementation of their Special programme to assist the artisans etc. in affected areas of West Bengal.

The provisions of the Credit Guarantee Scheme have been liberalized to enable financial institutions/banks to write off losses incurred on account of flood damages. This would enable the flood affected units to avail of liberalized assistance programme from the financial institutions/banks.

Special licences for import of raw materials, components, consumables stores, spares and capital goods, in replacement of such goods actually damaged/destroyed by the floods in 1978-79, will be issued promptly.

The Small Industries Services Institute, Calcutta is coordinating its activities with the State Directorate of Small and Cottage Industries, whose groups of technical personnel are visiting affected areas with a view to provide on the spot technical advice/assistance to the units.

दिल्ली में अकाली और पुलिस के बीच हिंसक झड़पें

486. श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह भदौरिया :

श्री गृहीलाल :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अकालियों और पुलिस के बीच हुई हिंसक झड़पों में अनेक व्यक्ति मारे गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) सरकार का इन घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी०) पाटिल : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में अकालियों और पुलिस के बीच हिंसक झड़पों के दौरान एक पुलिस कांस्टेबल सहित तीन व्यक्तियों की जाने गई जब कि एक अन्य व्यक्ति की मृत्यु दम घुटने के कारण हुई थी ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

Demand of West Bengal Government for Repair of National Highways damaged during recent floods

487. SHRI K. B. CHHETRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has demanded a sum of Rs. 53 crores from the Centre to repair the National Highways damaged by the recent floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). No Sir. The Govt. of West Bengal have asked for a sum of Rs. 5.36 crores only for the repair of National Highways damaged by recent floods as per details below:

N. Hs. Name	Temporary restoration (Rs. lakhs)	Permanent restoration (Rs. lakhs)	Total (Rs. lakhs)
N. H. 2 Bypass	6.25	5.00	11.25
N. H. 2	40.60	59.00	99.60
N. H. 6	108.36	160.00	268.36
N. H. 34	28.64	89.07	117.71
N. H. 35	1.85	19.20	21.05
N. H. 41	15.00	3.00	18.00
Total	200.70	335.27	535.97

Total — Rs. 535.97 lakhs
or say Rs. 5.36 crores.

(c) The necessary funds for the flood damages repairs will be released after sanctioning based on detailed examination of the detailed estimates which are still awaited from the State PWD. They have already been requested to furnish the same early. However, *ad hoc* release to the tune of Rs. 12 lakhs has already been made for covering the expenditure for flood damage repairs due to recent floods during the current year. This is besides the other normal allotment of Rs. 180.07 lakhs released to the State so far during the current financial year for overall maintenance and repairs of National Highways which figure too included a sum of Rs. 38.74 lakhs for previous floods consequential damage repairs

News Item "Deportees Re-enter Assam with Indian Citizenship"

488. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Assam Tribune on November 1, 1978 under the heading "Deportees Re-enter Assam with Indian Citizenship";

(b) how many such cases have been detected so far and which is the 'neighbouring State' referred to in the said news item;

(c) whether such cases have been detected in the State of Meghalaya or elsewhere also;

(d) whether Government is at all contemplating of instituting an inquiry into it;

(e) how many citizenship certificates have been issued in the last five years (year-wise) in the State of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh; and

(f) whether Union Government have issued any direction/guidelines to the State Governments regarding the granting of citizenship certificates, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(f) Grant of Indian citizenship is governed by the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship Rules, 1956 made thereunder by the Central Government.

Manufacture of Radio Sets by Small Units

489. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged that small units be allowed to make radio sets upto Rs. 5 lakhs of any price range; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) There is no statutory restriction on small scale units with regard to their manufacturing radio sets upto any number or value.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrest of Air Force Officer under Official Secrets Act

490. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a junior Air Force officer was taken into custody under the Official Secrets Act; and

(b) if so, the details of the charges against him and further action taken, if any, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). A non-commissioned officer of the IAF has been arrested under the Official Secrets Act and the case is under investigation. It will not be in public interest to disclose any further information.

Setting up of Industries in Orissa and Assistance Earmarked

491. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the small and big industries proposed to be set up by Government of Orissa and Government of India in the tribal sub-plan areas of Orissa State; and

(b) money earmarked by the State and his Ministry for industrial development of these areas for the year 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Outlays have been provided for the following Central Sector Projects in Orissa in the 1978-79 Plan:—

	Outlay 1978-79 (Rs in crores)
(1) Rourkela Steel Plant	37.00
(2) National Mineral Development Corporation (Kiriburu expansion and Meghahataburu)	8.71
(3) Talcher Fertilizers Project	21.00
(4) Heavy Water Plant, Talcher	2.94
(5) Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Orissa Sands Complex	4.00

Apart from these projects, a portion of the outlay provided for Coal India Ltd. will also be for Orissa.

State Plan also provides outlays for various projects in the State to be financed by State Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation and by State Industrial Development Corporation.

Some of these projects will be in the tribal areas.

(b) The following outlays were approved by the Planning Commission in the 1978-79 Annual Plan for Orissa:—

Agreed outlay (Rs in crores)	
(i) Large and Medium Industry	1.30
(ii) Village and Small Industry	2.40
(iii) Mining & Metallurgical Industries	1.60
	5.30

On the basis of Annual Plan (1978-79) discussions held with the State Government, the money earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan under the Industrial sector is as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Flow from State Plan	Special Central assistance
(i) Industries	12.00	
(ii) Village & Small Industries	50.00	75.00
(iii) Mining & Metallurgical Industries	109.83	..
	171.83	75.00

Assistance for Construction of Bridges in Orissa

492. SHRI GIRIDIHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the bridges sanctioned and assistance provided by his Ministry to the Government of Orissa under the scheme "Inter-State and Economic Importance" of the Ministry so far;

(b) how many of them are under execution and the reasons for delay in case of the bridges not yet executed by the State after sanction by the Ministry; and

(c) money provided by the Ministry for the year 1978-79 for the bridges under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Four bridge works amounting to Rs. 226.67 lakhs have been approved in Orissa since the 4th Plan. All these bridges fall on State roads and the State Government are, therefore, responsible for the actual execution of the work. Of these four bridges, Subarnarekha bridge on Kharagpur-Balasore road is in progress. Tenders for the Jonk bridge on Aranga-Nawapara road are being finalised by the State Government. A detailed estimate for the construction of Baitarani bridge on Anandpur-Bhadrak road received from the State Government has been technically examined and returned to them for further necessary action. An estimate for the Vansdhara bridge on Parlakhemundi-Cuttack road is yet to be received from the State Government.

(c) Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

Shortage and Allotment of Cement in Punjab

493. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment of cement State-wise during 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(b) whether he is aware that the people of Punjab are facing grave difficulties on account of shortage of cement; and

(c) what measures he is taking to remove shortage of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) A statement showing allocation of cement State-wise during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 is enclosed as per Annexure 'A'.

(b) It is true that there is a shortage of cement in the State. This is, however, a part of the overall country-wide shortage for cement.

(c) The Government is taking several long term and short term measures with a view to improve the availability of cement in the country which are as follows:—

(i) The export of cement outside the country has been banned except to Bhutan and Nepal;

(ii) A quantity of 7.28 lakh tonnes of cement has been imported into the country during the period January-June 1978 and the import of a further quantity of one million tonnes has been contracted;

(iii) A cash incentive of Rs. 30 per tonne for every tonne of additional production over the best production of each unit during the last three financial years or 85 per cent of its licensed capacity, whichever is higher, has been announced;

(iv) Existing rules relating to freight reimbursement for road movements have been liberalised;

(v) Government have decided to assist the cement industry for use of captive power production of cement during the periods of power cuts;

(vi) Government are also examining a proposal to assist the cement industry for the use of furnace oil for production of cement due to inadequate supplies of coal;

(vii) The production of the existing units is also closely monitored to see that the industry maintains an overall capacity utilization of 100 per cent;

(viii) The import of pre-calcinated technology has been permitted to enable the increase of production;

(ix) The construction of on-going projects is being expedited;

(x) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of cement plants at the site of or near steel plants to utilise the slag;

(xi) Government have decided to encourage the setting up of a large number of mini cement plants;

(xii) Government have also appointed a High Level Committee to make a comprehensive study of the cement industry with a view to removing the constraints in the way of optimum production.

Statement

Allocation of Cement State-wise in the year 1976-1977 and 1978.

Sl. No.	State/Region	1976	1977	1978
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH				
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1965.0	2077.0	2175.0
2.	Punjab	923.0	942.0	1000.0
3.	Rajasthan	569.9	564.0	607.0
4.	Haryana	460.0	628.0	699.0
5.	Delhi	470.0	505.0	539.5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	120.0	116.0	132.0
7.	Chandigarh	78.5	77.0	82.0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	140.0	183.0	182.5
	TOTAL	4726.5	5092.0	5417.0
EAST				
9.	West Bengal	1177.2	1157.0	1318.0
10.	Bihar	1150.0	1082.0	1116.0
11.	Orissa	347.7	336.0	362.0
12.	Assam	202.5	200.0	235.0
13.	Manipur	29.5	31.0	38.0

1	2	4	5
14. Tripura	25.0	24.0	31.2
15. Arunachal Pradesh	2.0	2.0	7.0
16. Meghalaya	40.0	38.0	45.0
17. Mizoram	10.3	9.0	20.0
18. Nagaland	28.0	27.0	31.0
19. Sikkim	24.0	28.0	34.0
TOTAL	3036.2	2934.0	3237.2
WEST			
20. Maharashtra	2041.0	2041.0	241.4
21. Gujarat	1550.0	1375.0	1462.5
22. Madhya Pradesh	900.0	736.0	827.0
23. Goa, Daman and Diu	80.0	90.0	112.0
24. Dadra, Nagar Haveli	6.0	6.0	8.5
TOTAL	4577.0	4248.0	4822.4
SOUTH			
25. Tamil Nadu	1400.0	1563.0	1465.0
26. Karnataka	1019.0	960.0	1142.6
27. Kerala	725.7	832.0	755.0
28. Andhra Pradesh	1241.8	1526.0	1555.5
29. Pondicherry	30.0	34.0	39.0
30. Andaman and Nicobar	11.5	12.0	12.0
31. Laccadives	5.1	6.0	5.1
TOTAL	4433.1	4933.0	4974.7
GRAND TOTAL	16772.8	17207.0	18450.8

NOTE :—The above allocations include extra allocations given to States in lieu of power + Special allocations given to Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu in cyclone relief works.

**National Permits for Goods Carriers
issued**

494. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of National permits for goods carriers issued till now, State-wise; and

(b) what is the number of those National permit holders State-wise who are the owners of more than one, five and ten?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House, when it is received.

**Setting up of an H.M.T. assisted
Watch Assembling Unit at Kolhapur**

495. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3357 on 9-8-78 regarding setting up of an H.M.T. unit at Kolhapur and state:

(a) the phased programme of the completion of the project of "H.M.T. assisted watch assembling unit" at Kolhapur in Maharashtra; and

(b) labour-potential of this project involving an amount of nearly thirty lakhs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The H. M. T. assisted watch assembly unit at Kolhapur is being implemented in one phase of assembly of wat-

ches and is expected to be commissioned by April, 1979.

(b) The labour potential of the unit is about 100 persons.

Excess Weight of Salt

496. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8252 on the 26th April, 1978 and state:

(a) whether Salt Commissioner, Government of India, Jaipur has considered the representation dated 22nd October, 1977 received by him from Bombay Salt Merchants and Shilotries Association with regard to excess weight of salt;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether the concerned Association has been informed accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In their representation dated 22-10-77, the Bombay Salt Merchants and Shilotries Association, Bombay, had requested for exemption/modification from the operation of rule 7(ii) of the Salt Cess Rules, 1964, according to which, in the event of a salt consignment on checkweighment is found to contain salt in excess of 4 per cent of the declared quantity, the whole consignment should be ordered to be taken back to the salt works for re-weighment. The proposal was discussed with the representatives of the Association and followed up in writing. The Association have made certain suggestions in their letter dated 24-8-78 which include (i) levy of heavy penalty on the permit holder whose consignment shows on checkweighment more than 4 per cent excess, and (ii) detention of the excess found and adjustment of the same against another permit.

The proposals made by the Association have been examined and the Association has been addressed for a further clarification, which is still awaited and the final decision will be taken on receipt of their considered views in the matter.

Bombay-Pune Highway

497. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have submitted a proposal of converting the Borghat Section of Bombay-Pune Highway into a four lane road;

(b) what is the number of the Road accidents on Bombay-Pune national highway during the last one year; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the incidence of traffic on this section of the aforesaid national highway is highest in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes.

(b) 124 fatal and 1259 others in the calendar year 1977 as per the information received from the Government of Maharashtra. Of those 6 fatal and 103 others were in Borghat.

(c) No. Nonetheless the Borghat on N.H. No. 4 is one of the most heavily trafficked sections of National Highways.

Representation by E.M.E. Civilian Personnel Association for Allotment of Government Accommodation from General Pool

498. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received any representation

from the All India E.M.E. Civilian Personnel Association representing the employees of Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engg. in the Ministry of Defence in regard to allotment of Government accommodation from the General Pool at Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the details of their representation;

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take to meet their grievances;

(d) whether the Ministry of Defence have taken up the matter with the Ministry of Works & Housing, if so, with what results;

(e) whether Delhi Cantonment is being considered as an integral part of Delhi for the purpose of allotment of Government accommodation and Civilian employees with the Defence Installations for allotment from the General Central Pool; and

(f) if so, what are the details thereof and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (f). The All India E.M.E. Civilian Personnel Association had demanded—

(1) Delhi Cantonment should be included in the zone for eligibility for General Pool Accommodation at Delhi and should be provided such accommodation.

(2) For allotment as referred to in item (1) above should be given priority.

(3) Government built accommodation should be provided on hire-purchase basis.

2. The position is as under:—

Item No. 1. For being eligible for allotment from the General Pool accommodation controlled by Works and Housing Ministry the employees should be serving in offices in zones

prescribed in the allotment rules and they should also not be covered by any separate departmental pool. As explained in Unstarred Question No. 6725 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 12th April 1978 both these conditions are not satisfied. The question of relaxation of the conditions has been considered in all aspects in consultation with the Ministry of Works and Housing and it has not been found possible to relax the condition in the case of Defence Civilians employed in Delhi Cantonment. In order to mitigate the hardships of the employees Government agreed to provide accommodation at some difficult stations including Delhi Cantonment to the extent of 15 per cent of their sanctioned strength. 566 units of accommodation have so far been will depend on the availability of funds.

Item No. 2. Does not arise in view of the position that Defence Civilians in Delhi Cantonment cannot be made built. Further construction of houses eligible for General Pool Accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi.

Item No. 3. In this connection attention is invited to answer to Unstarred Question No. 499 given in the Lok Sabha on the 22nd November 1978. There is no Scheme for provision of Government built houses to Central Government servants on hire-purchase basis and as such making such a provision for employees of E.M.E. at Delhi Cantonment does not arise. For acquiring their own houses the employees have to avail of the benefits of the housing scheme of Delhi Development Authority or through Cooperative Housing Societies.

Provision of Government Built Residential Accommodation to E.M.E. Workers on Hire-Purchase Basis in Delhi Cantt.

499. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to provide Government built residential accommodation to the employees of the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering working in the Delhi Cantonment area in the nearest places of Delhi Cantt. on hire-purchase basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). There is no scheme for provision of Government built houses to Central Government servant on hire-purchase basis and as such making such a provision for employees of E.M.E. at Delhi Cantonment does not arise. For acquiring houses on ownership basis the employees have to avail of the benefits of the housing schemes of Delhi Development Authority or through Co-operative Housing Societies.

Congestion in Yol, Halta and Alhial Camps

500. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3523 on the 9th August, 1978 regarding heavy congestion at Yol, Alhial and Palampur near Halta village in H.P., and state what steps have been taken to relieve existing congestion and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Government sanction has been issued in September, 1978 for acquisition of 484 acres of additional land at Yol for construction of more accommodation at that place.

Shortage at Alhial and Palampur will however, ease only when new accommodation comes up there, which is likely to take some time.

मद्य निषेध के कारण बेरोजगार हुए व्यक्तियों को पुनः रोजगार देना

501. श्री युबराज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी और ग्रामोद्योग उद्योग ने मद्यनिषेध के कारण बेरोजगार होने वाले व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने से संबंधित कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त तैयार किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको कब तक क्रियान्वित कर दिया जाएगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती आभा माहिती) : (क) और (ख). मद्यनिषेध की वजह से पहले खजूर के पेड़ों से रस निकालने वाले बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के खजूर से गुड़ बनाने के तथा खजूर उद्योग विकास के अन्य कार्यक्रमों में खपा लिया जाएगा। आयोग ने उन्हें सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु नीरा निकालने व खजूर से गुड़ बनाने और अन्य खाद्य एवं अखाद्य खजूर उत्पादों का उत्पादन करने में सहायता करने सम्बन्धी योजनाएँ व विधियाँ बनाई हैं। इस समय ये कार्यक्रम 31 पंजीयित संस्थानों व 1399 सहकारी समितियों के सहयोग से 12 राज्यों में चल रहे हैं।

उत्तरी बिहार में बड़े उद्योगों की स्थापना

502. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तरी बिहार के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र से पिछड़े हुये क्षेत्रों में बड़े उद्योग स्थापित करना उचित समझती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्थानों के नाम क्या ह; और

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव भेजा है और यदि हां, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती आभा माहिती): (क) जी हां।

(ख) सरकार ने (उद्योग विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत बिहार में वर्ष 1977 और 1978 (अक्तूबर तक) के दौरान औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की स्थापना करने के लिये निम्नलिखित प्राशयपत्र और औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किए हैं :—

वर्ष	प्राशय पत्र		औद्योगिक लाइसेंस	
	राज्य के लिए कुल	पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का अंश	राज्य के लिए कुल	पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का अंश
1977	12	3	16	4
1978 (अक्तूबर तक)	5	1	11	3

(ग) बिहार सरकार ने पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978—83) के अपने प्रस्ताव योजना आयोग को प्रस्तुत कर दिए हैं जो विचाराधीन हैं।

देश में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

503. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या परिवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) प्रत्येक राजपथ की किलोमीटर में लम्बाई कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या पिछड़े राज्यों में परिवहन सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के विस्तार की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) सत्तावन।

(ख) विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लंबाई को दिखाने वाला विवरण

16-11-1978

क्रम संख्या	राष्ट्रीय राज-मार्ग संख्या	कि०मी० में कुल लम्बाई
1	2	3
1.	1	456
2.	1क	663
3.	1ख	100
4.	2	1490

1	2	3
5.	3	1161
6.	4	1235
7	4क	153
8	5	1533
9.	5क	77
10.	6	1645
11.	7	2369
12.	7क	51
13.	8	1428
14.	8क	378
15.	8ख	206
16.	8ग	46
17.	9	791
18.	10	403
19.	11	582
20.	12	424
21.	13	491
22.	15	1526
23.	17	1269
24.	17क	19
25.	21	323
26	22	459
27.	23	459
28.	24	438
29.	25	319
30.	26	396
31.	27	93
32.	28	570
33.	28क	68
34.	29	196
35.	30	230
36.	31	1125
37.	31क	92
38.	31ख	19
39.	32	179
40.	33	352
41.	34	443
42.	35	61
43.	36	170

1	2	3
44.	37	680
45.	38	54
46.	39	436
47.	40	161
48.	41	51
49.	42	261
50.	43	551
51.	44	495
52.	45	387
53.	46	132
54.	47	640
55.	48	328
56.	49	160
57.	50	192
कुल :		29016

बिहार के स्वतंत्रता सेनानी

504. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1977 से बिहार सरकार द्वारा विधिवत सिफारिश किये गये स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने गृह मंत्रालय को कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से अब तक कितने मामलों की जांच की गई है और कितने मामले अभी तक विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ? और

(ग) इन्हें कब तक निबटा दिया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) से (ग) : 15-11-1978 तक बिहार सरकार के माध्यम से स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के 1,376 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे। राज्य सरकार

ने 1,277 आवेदन पत्रों को प्रस्वीकृत करने की सिफारिश की थी और इन मामलों में प्रस्वीकृति पत्र जारी कर दिये गए हैं। राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्वीकृति के लिए सिफारिश दिये गए शेष 99 आवेदन पत्रों में से मान प्रस्वीकृत कर दिये गये हैं, 81 आवेदनपत्रों को व्यक्तियों/राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई और सूचना/स्पष्टीकरण की प्राप्ति तक दाखिल दफ्तर कर दिये गये हैं, तथा 11 मामले प्रस्वीकृत कर दिये गये हैं।

बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों के नाम और उनका विघटन करने की स्थिति

505. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत में ऐसी विदेशी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों कितनी हैं जो उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं बनाती हैं।

(ख) वे किन-किन देशों की हैं और देशवार उनकी संख्या क्या है;

(ग) उनके द्वारा उत्पादित उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार कोई ऐसी औद्योगिक नीति अपनाने का है जिसके अंतर्गत किसी निरिध्द भ्रष्टाचार में उनका विघटन किया जा सके अथवा उनके केवल समीप क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के विकास के लिये उनके क्रियाकलापों पर रोक लगाई जा सके ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (धूमती कृष्णा माहति) : (क) से (ग). भारत में 31-3-77 का जिन देशों की विदेशी कंपनियों की सहायक कंपनियां व शाखाएं कार्य कर रही थी उनके नाम तथा ऐसी कंपनियों की संख्या सम्बन्धी विवरण 1 और 2 में दिया गया है। इनमें से विदेशी कंपनियों की 191, शाखाएँ व 19 सहायक कंपनियां खाद्य पदार्थों, वस्त्र चमड़ा, धातु रसायन व उसके उत्पादकों के परिष्करण और उसके उत्पादन कार्य में तथा कृषिकीय एवं उससे संबंधित क्रियाकलापों में लगी हुई हैं।

(घ) लोकसभा के सभा पटल पर 23 दिसम्बर 1977 को रखे गए औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी विवरण में भारत के औद्योगिक विकास में विदेशी कंपनियों की भूमिका के बारे में सरकार की नीति निविष्ट कर दी गई है।

विवरण-1

विदेशी कंपनियों की भारतीय सहायक कंपनियां ; विदेशी धारक कंपनियों की देशवार जानकारी की 31-3-77 की स्थिति।

क्रम सं०	विदेशी धारक कंपनियों के मूल देश	भारतीय सहायक कंपनियों की संख्या
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1.	डिटेन	109
2.	संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका	23
3.	स्विटजरलैण्ड	9
4.	स्वीडन	7
5.	कनाडा	3
6.	इटली	2
7.	पश्चिम जर्मनी	4
8.	बहामा आइसलैण्ड	1
9.	जापान	1
10.	नोर्दरलैण्ड	1
11.	पनामा	1

कुल : 161

भारत में 31-3-1977 को विदेशी कंपनियों की शाखा कंपनियां—मूल सहयोगी कंपनी की देशवार जानकारी।

क्रम सं०	मूल सहयोगी कंपनी का देश	शाखा कंपनियों की संख्या
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1	2	3
1.	डिटेन	276
2.	संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका	81
3.	जापान	20
4.	पश्चिम बंगाल	11
5.	स्विटजरलैण्ड	8
6.	फ्रांस	8
7.	नोर्दरलैण्ड	7
8.	कनाडा	6
9.	भंगलादेश	6
10.	पाकिस्तान	6
11.	इटली	5
12.	हॉंगकांग	4
13.	आस्टेलिया	4
14.	स्वीडन	3
15.	नॉर्वेजियम	3
16.	यूगोस्लाविया	3

कपड़ा मूल गहनों की कंपनी ला का देश
सं०

17. सिंगापुर .	3
18. उ गडा	3
19. नेपाल	3
20. बाहमा आइस लैंड	3
21. थाइलैंड .	2
22. लेबनान	2
23. पनामा .	1
24. म्यूजीनीज़	1
25. श्रीलंका .	1
26. कन्या	1
27. कुवैत .	1
28. लिबेरिया	1
29. लक्जमबर्ग	1
30. फिलीपीनीज़	1
31. तंजानिया	1
32. ईरान	1
33. वदन	1
34. मलेशिया .	1
35. बरमुदा	1
36. नाबो	1
37. ग्रीस .	1
कुल	482

स्वदेशी काटन एंड फ्लोर मिल्स द्वारा निर्मित कपड़ा

506. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वदेशी काटन एंड फ्लोर मिल्स न जनवरी, 1976 से अक्टूबर, 1978 के दौरान देश में ही खपत के लिये प्रतिवर्ष कितना कपड़ा निर्मित किया और यह किन-किन पार्टियों को बेचा गया, कितने मूल्य का बेचा गया तथा किस प्रकार बेचा गया ;

(ख) इसी अवधि के दौरान इस मिल ने निर्यात के लिये कितनी मात्रा में तथा किस क्वालिटी का कपड़ा निर्मित किया तथा प्रत्येक पार्टी को कितने मूल्य का कपड़ा बेचा

(ग) प्रत्येक पार्टी ने कितनी अवधि में तथा कितने मूल्य की धरायगी निगम को की और कितनी धरायगी धंधी की जानी है तथा शेष राशि को बसूल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या कुछ राशि बटटे-खाते में डाल दी गई है और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक पार्टी से धंधी कितनी राशि वसूल की जानी है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा माझलि) :
(क) से (घ) . मांगी गई जानकारी बड़ी लंबी चौड़ी है तथा ऐसी जानकारी देने में पर्याप्त समय लगेगा। इन परिस्थितियों में, माननीय सदस्य यदि कोई विशेष जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहें तो उसका उत्तर दे दिया जाएगा।

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा बेचे गये कपड़े पर रियायत

507. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश स्थित राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम द्वारा निर्यात के लिये बेचे गये कुछ कपड़े को उन एजेंसियों से वापस ले लिया गया था जिन्होंने धरायगी नहीं की थी, और यदि हां, तो उन एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनसे कितना कपड़ा वापस लिया गया ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त कपड़े पर निगम ने 6% प्रतिशत की रियायत दी थी, और यदि हां, तो उम से निगम को कितनी हानि हुई।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती आशा माझलि) :
(क) से (ख) : मांगी गई जानकारी बड़ी लंबी चौड़ी है तथा ऐसी जानकारी देने में पर्याप्त समय लगेगा। इन परिस्थितियों में, माननीय सदस्य यदि कोई विशेष जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहें तो उसका उत्तर दे दिया जाएगा।

स्वदेशी काटन फ्लोर मिल द्वारा की गई खरीद

508. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1976 से अक्टूबर, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान स्वदेशी काटन एंड फ्लोर मिल्स द्वारा रंगाई, छापाई, खड़े के प्रोसेसिंग में काम आने वाली केमिकल मशीनरी और अन्य सामग्री तथा साइजिंग कार्य में प्रयुक्त सामग्री और स्टेशनरी और प्रिंटिंग का सामान कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में और किन-किन पार्टियों से और किस मूल्य पर खरीदा गया था और यह भुगतान कब किया

भाषा वा धौरःवस्तुतः : यह कब किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या 25,000/- रुपये से ऊपर का भुगतान इंदौर कार्यालय की स्वीकृति के बाद किया जाता है और भुगतान प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्ति को इस भुगतान के लिये निगम के अध्यक्ष से सम्पर्क करना पड़ता है, यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित अवधि के दौरान ऐसे कितने भुगतान किये गये थे और उन पार्टियों के नाम क्या हैं और ऐसी कौन कौन सी पार्टियां हैं जिन्हें भुगतान चार महीने के बाद किया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या कुछ ऐसी पार्टियां हैं जिन्हें दो लाख रुपये से अधिक का भुगतान किया जाना था और उन्होंने माल सप्लाई करना बंद कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो ऐसी कितनी पार्टियां हैं ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भादुरी) : (क) जानकारी इकट्ठी/संकलित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) सहायक निगम को लिखे बिना मिलों द्वारा सीधे भुगतान कर दिया जाता है। यदि संभरणकर्ता सहायक निगम से संपर्क करते हैं तो मिलों से कहा जाता है कि वे शीघ्र भुगतान करें।

(ग) केवल एक ही मामला ऐसा है जिसमें 2 लाख रुपये से अधिक का भुगतान किया जाना था। यह पार्टी नियमित रूप से संभरण करती है तथा इसने मिल को माल देना बंद नहीं किया।

Visit of U.S. Army Chief

509. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief of Staff of the United States Army Gen. Bernard W. Rogers visited the country recently; and

(b) if so, what was the purpose of the visit and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It was a goodwill visit. Such visits between Chiefs of Staff of friendly countries, on a reciprocal basis, are an established practice. ..

Working of Forensic Department

510. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forensic Department takes four to six months to match clues thereby hampering the efficient detection of crimes; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to improve the working of the department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact Forensic Departments take 4 to 6 months to match clues.

(b) Central Forensic Science Laboratories under the Central Government's control are generally giving prompt opinions in the cases referred to them. State Forensic Science Laboratories also provide expert opinion promptly especially for heinous and important cases. Sometimes, it may take upto two months or more in difficult and complicated cases. These cases are being constantly reviewed and every effort is being made to reduce them to the minimum. Central assistance is also being provided to the State Governments for modernising Forensic Science Laboratories.

Alleged conversion of Adivasis by Foreign Missionaries in India

511. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports regarding conversion of Adivasis by foreign missionaries in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Jagadguru Shankaracharya Swami Swarupanand Saraswati of Jyotirmath has also urged the Prime Minister to pass an Act like that of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa which have declared the conversion through any kind of temptation or enticement as illegal; and

(c) the action Government have taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No specific reports to this effect have been received.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Pak intruders in J. & K.

512. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals and persons hailing from the Pak-occupied areas of the J&K State arrested so far while illegally crossing the line of control in J&K between 1977 and upto the end of October, 1978;

(b) whether any arms, ammunitions, hand grenades have been recovered from these intruders; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The Jammu and Kashmir Government have intimated that 93 Pakistani nationals, 34 residents of Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir and 392 persons who had earlier crossed over to Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir/Pakistan and returning for resettlement have been arrested.

(b) One pistol with 2 rounds and 3 revolvers with 27 rounds of ammunition have been recovered in four cases.

(c) Four cases filed in this connection are sub-judice.

Facilities/Benefits to Ex-Servicemen Employed as Civilians

513. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the facilities/benefits being extended by the Government of India as well as the State Governments to Ex-servicemen, particularly those who are employed in Government services as Civilians after Military Service; and

(b) are there any specific orders of Government to include the Military Service, if the Ex-servicemen are re-employed in Civil Service, for re-fixation of Pay/Relief Pension and to claim seniority in their Civil Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Statement is attached.

(b) There are orders for counting the military service of ex-servicemen re-employed as civilians for the purpose of fixation of pay and pension, except in the case of combatant clerks, the military service does not normally count towards determining seniority in civil employment.

Statement

Facilities/benefits admissible to ex-servicemen

Ex-servicemen and their family members/dependents are given the following concessions by the Central/State Governments:

- (a) **Treatment in Military Hospitals** By Centre
- (b) **Educational concessions** Both by Centre and States
- (c) **Grants from Welfare Funds** -do-
- (d) **Reservation of Seats in medical dental colleges and I I Ts.** -do-
- (e) **Allotment of land and built-up houses** By States

The concessions granted by the Central Government are the same all over the country, but those given by the State Governments vary from State to State. All the ex-servicemen are entitled to the benefits/concessions mentioned above.

2. In addition ex-servicemen who are battle casualties (including those disabled in war) are given ex-gratia grants. On re-employment in civil jobs, they are also given concessions of free electricity and water by some States.

3. Ex-servicemen on absorption in civil employment are generally not eligible for special considerations other than those given in connection with their service. However, if any of them are gallantry award winners or battle casualties, then they are eligible to receive benefits admissible to these classes of ex-servicemen.

Sick Mills taken over by N.T.C. in Gujarat

514. **SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sick mills in Gujarat State being managed by the National Textile Corporation;

(b) the details of such units which are running at a loss;

(c) whether the loss is being incurred since these mills have been taken over and reasons for loss; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the working of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). A statement giving details of nationalised mills in Gujarat with mill-wise profit/loss position for the years 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1978-78 and 1978-79 (from April—September, 1978) expected to be in production by 1980. is placed on the Table of the House. Losses incurred by these mills were mainly due to old machinery, excessive labour, and adverse trading conditions for the textile industry as a whole.

(b) Major steps taken to improve the working of these mills are as under:

(i) modernisation/renovation of machinery:

(ii) rationalisation of work-loads and labour force.

(iii) bulk procurement of raw-materials on centralised basis.

(iv) diversification in the pattern of production.

(v) improved marketing strategy for the products.

Statement

(Figures in Rs. lakhs)

PROFIT/LOSS

Names of the Mills	1974-75 (Audited)	1975-76 (Prov.)	1976-77 (Prov.)	1977-78 (Prov.)	April-Sept. 1978 (Prov.)
1. Rajkot Textile Mills	-12.23	-26.50	-3.46	-0.25	+14.33
2. Mahalaxmi Textile Mills	-12.96	-26.24	-10.25	-19.32	+0.67
3. Petlad Textile Mills	-2.60	-20.56	+13.61	+18.10	+8.54
4. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	-0.74	-39.43	-12.42	+29.65	+35.00
5. Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills	-64.74	-5.44	-35.27	+18.05	+14.45
6. Jahangir Textile Mills	+2.39	-49.14	+18.41	+51.86	+54.32
7. Rajnagar Textile Mills					
8. (Units 1 and 2)	+51.09	-74.63	-27.55	+21.13	+69.28
9. Virangam Textile Mills	-18.28	-20.16	+2.18	-39.33	+7.11
10. Himadri Textile Mills	-14.22	-2.39	+16.15	+43.32	+41.03
11. New Manekch k Mills	-11.09	-4.05	+9.77	+44.21	+49.20
12. Fine Knitting Mills, Ahmedabad (Possession not yet taken due to court order).					

Special Court for Trial of Offences against Harijans

515. SHRI AMARSINH V.
RATHAWA:

SHRI MAHI LAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to establish a special court for speedy trial of offences against Harijans and other backward classes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and
(b). Provision of Section 15(A) of

the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 envisages that State Governments may take measures to set up Special Courts for trial of untouchability offences. In view of this Special Courts can be set up by the State Governments by an appropriate legislation brought up by the State legislatures.

Production of Explosives and Detonators

516. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of industrial explosives and detonators in the country;

(b) the total production of the same in the country;

(c) whether the shortfall is being met through imports and if so, the value and quantity; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken within the country for augmenting their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The demand for Industrial explosives (all types) during the year 1978-79 is estimated to be about 80,000 tonnes. The installed capacity for detonators is 232 million nos. and the demand varies but is well within the installed capacity.

(b) The indigenous production of industrial explosives (all types) and detonators is estimated to be of the order of 55,000 tonnes and 173 million nos. respectively during 1978-79.

(c) Yes, Sir. The import of explosives is canalised through STC. The import of 13,000 tonnes of explosives has been cleared from indigenous angle. The STC has placed an order for 4,500 metric tonnes of explosives under the U.K. Grant out of which 300 metric tonnes of explosives, at the rate of ₹650 per metric tonne (c.i.g.) has been imported, so far.

(d) Reviews have been taken to advance the commissioning schedule of the Coal India/Ordnance Factories' project at Bhandara and M/s. Chowgule's project in Karnataka. The Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company who had commissioned their plant only a few months ago, have been encouraged now to produce at the rate of 500 tonnes per month, so that there could be additional availability of 2500 tonnes in 1978-79. The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Corporation Ltd., Dholpur, have recently concluded a technical collaboration agreement with IDL Chemicals and are expected to be in production by 1981. The projects of M/s. Narendra Explosives at Dehra Dun and of M/s. Haichem Ltd., in Hyderabad are also expected to be in production by 1980. The implementation of all these projects is constantly under review.

Disposal of cases by Courts

517. SHRI A. R. BADRI:
NARAYAN:

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government has given free hand to States to increase powers of the law enforcement agencies at the Chief Ministers conference;

(b) if so, whether the States have been urged to speed up police investigation of criminal cases and also ensure quick disposal of cases by the courts;

(c) whether a monitoring cell has been set up at the High Court to ensure speedy clearance of the mounting arrears; and

(d) what will be the other functions of the cell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The States are competent to legislate on the subject of "public order" and "police" which are in List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. They are also competent to legislate on "Criminal Law", "Criminal Procedure" and "Preventive Detention" which are in List-III of the same Schedule although such legislation is subject to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution which *inter-alia* provides that in the event of repugnancy between the provisions of a State law and an earlier or existing law made by Parliament, the former will prevail if it has received the assent of the President. No specific direction on this matter was given to the States at the Chief Ministers Conference.

(b) The need for the States to take steps to have investigation of criminal cases and their disposal in the courts expedited was emphasized in the Conference.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have not requested the High Courts to set up monitoring cells nor are they aware if any such cells have been set up by the various High Courts in the country. However, a unit has been set up in the Department of Justice which collects, collates and analyses statistics at quarterly and half-yearly intervals of the institution, disposal and pendency of cases in the courts of Magistrates, Session Judges, Civil Judges and the High Courts and sends them to the State Governments and the High Courts for appropriate action to expedite the disposal of cases.

Setting up of a Thermal Plant at Mangalore

518. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka State Government has submitted a proposal to set up a thermal plant at Mangalore; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A project report for setting up a thermal power station at Mangalore with two units of 110 MW each was submitted by the Karnataka Electricity Board in May, 1976.

(b) The project report envisaged transportation of coal by sea from Bengal/Bihar coalfields through Haldia Port. In view of the high cost of transportation of coal, the Board was advised to locate a thermal power station at an alternative site so that the coal from Singareni collieries could be utilised. The Board accordingly pre-

pared a revised report for locating a thermal power station consisting of two units of 210 MW each at a site near Raichur town. This project for setting up Raichur Thermal Power Station has been approved by the Government in April, 1978.

राजस्थान में कोयले पर आधारित तापीय बिजलीघर स्थापित करना

519. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद बाधुर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने पालाना खान से उपलब्ध कोयले पर आधारित एक तापीय बिजलीघर की स्थापना करने की एक योजना केन्द्र सरकार को पेश की है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यक्रम है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) (क) जी, हाँ। पालाना की खानों से लिग्नाइट का इस्तेमाल करने वाली 5-50 मेगावाट की दो ताप-विद्युत उत्पादन यंत्रों की प्रतिष्ठापना करने संबंधी एक प्रांशक व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने 1969 में भेजा थी। लिग्नाइट की उपलब्धता के बारे में रिपोर्ट पर्याप्त अन्वेषण किए बिना ही तैयार कर ली गई थी। अतः परियोजना के आर्थिक पक्ष को पुनः जांच करने की सलाह राजस्थान सरकार को दी गई थी। राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने अभी तक केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण को संशोधित रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी है।

(ख) राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि पालाना खानों से कोयले/लिग्नाइट की उपलब्धता के बारे में सर्वेक्षण अनेक बार किए गए हैं। किन्तु, खनन के तरीके और उनके आर्थिक पक्ष अंतिम रूप से सुनिश्चित नहीं हो पाए हैं।

राजस्थान में बड़े तथा छोटे सीमेंट कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये लाईसेंस

520. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद बाधुर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बड़े तथा छोटे उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये कितने आवेदनपत्र सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) राजधानी में उक्त प्रकार के कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये अब तक कितने साईंसेंस दिये गये हैं और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है ; और

(ग) जेथे स्थानों पर कारखाने स्थापित करने में क्या कठिनाई है और क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकार से सुरक्षा कठिनाई दूर करने तथा कार्यान्वयन करने के लिये कहा है अथवा कहेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भाईति) : (क) राजस्थान में बड़े सीमेंट

प्लांट स्थापित करने के लिए 3 आवेदनपत्र तथा छोटे (मल्टी) सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए 4 आवेदनपत्र विचाराधीन हैं।

(ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी सभापति पर रखे जा रहे विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) सिवाय बड़े संयंत्रों के मामले में अपर्याप्त रेल परिवहन सुविधाओं के राजस्थान में सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने में कोई विशेष कठिनाई नहीं है।

विवरण

राजस्थान में सीमेंट संयंत्रों के लिए औद्योगिक स्वीकृतियाँ

क्र० सं०	पार्टी का नाम	स्थापना स्थल	क्षमता लाख मी० टनों में	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	बड़े सीमेंट संयंत्र			
(ए) औद्योगिक साईंसेंस				
1	मै० ए० सी० सी० लि० बम्बई	लखेरी	3.66	उत्पादनरत
2	जयपुर उद्योग लि०	सवाई माधोपुर	10.00	-वही-
3	-वही-	ब्यावर	6.00	लाइसेंस प्रतिसहकर
4	जे०के० सैन्थेटिक्स लि०	निम्बाहेड़ा	3.00	उत्पादनरत
5	मै० दि० हिन्दुस्तान सुगर मिल्स लि०	उदयपुर	2.00	-वही-
6	मै० बिरला सीमेंट वर्क्स	चित्तोड़गढ़	4.00	-वही-
7	मै० मंगलम सीमेंट लि०	मोडक	3.00	कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है
8	मै० जे०के० सैन्थेटिक्स लि०	निम्बाहेड़ा (राजस्थान)	4.20	पर्याप्त विस्तार चल रहा है व्यय
(बी) आशयपत्र				
1	श्री पी० के० कनोडिया	बनास जिला सिरौही	2.00	आशयपत्र व्ययगत हो गया है
2	मै० हिन्दुस्तान सुगर लि०	बजाज नगर जिला उदयपुर	3.00 (एस० ई०)	-वही-
3	मै० विल्सी क्लोथ एण्ड जनरल मिल्स लि०	बनास सिरौही	8.00	-वही-
4	श्री बी० एन० भाष्कर		2.00	-वही-
5	मै० ए० सी० सी०	पाती जिला जैतूरन	6.00	-वही-
6	मै० उदयपुर सीमेंट वर्क्स	बजाज नगर जिला उदयपुर	2.00	विस्तार कार्य हो रहा है व्यय
7	श्री के० के० सीमानी	किवरली जिला सिरौही	5.00	अभी प्रारम्भ होना है
8	मै० स्ट्रा प्राइवेट्स लि०	बनास जिला सिरौही	4.18	-वही-

1	2	3	4	5
9	मै 0 दिग्विजय सीमेंट क 0 लि 0	बेवर जिला अजमेर	4. 00	कार्य अभी प्रारम्भ होना है
10	मै 0 पुनासूर पेपर मिल्स लि 0	नीव का थाना जिला सीकर	3. 00	-वही-
छोटे सिमेंट संयंत्र (अ) आराधपत्र				
1	मै 0 राजस्थान स्टेट आई 0 डी 0 सी 0	रास जिला पाली	0. 33	कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है
2	-वही-	कैठपुतली जिला जयपुर	0. 33	-वही-
3	-वही-	अली रोड अखरा किलारली जिला सिरोही	0. 33	-वही-
4	-वही-	बिलारा जिला जयपुर	0. 33	-वही-
5	-वही-	निम्बाहेड़ा जिला सीकर	0. 33	-वही-
(ब) ता० बी० के महानिदेशालय में पंजीकृत				
1	कैसर सीमेंट इन्डस्ट्रीज (प्रा०) लि 0	ग्रामरोहितों की मदरो जिला उदयपुर	0. 20	कार्य अभी प्रारम्भ होना है ।
2	श्री अशोक कुमार राजगढ़िया दिल्ली	कटपुसली जिला कटपुतली	0. 30	-वही-
3	लक्की मिनमैन (प्रा०) लि 0	तहसील का थाना जिला सीकर	0. 16	-वही-

जयपुर में टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम

521. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह ज्ञान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जयपुर से प्रस्तुत किये जाने वाले वर्तमान दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के बारे में सरकार द्वारा कोई संवर्धन किया गया है ; और

(ख) जयपुर टेलीविजन के लिए अने कार्यक्रम सुनिश्चित करने के लिए स्थानीय स्टूडियो के निर्माण संबंधी योजना क्या है और उसका कार्य कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी): (क) और (ख) . जी, हाँ । जयपुर में एक दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो के निर्माण के लिए प्राथमिक

कार्रवाई पहले ही शुरू की जा चुकी है । उम्मीद है कि निर्माण कार्य छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान सम्पन्न हो जायेगा ।

Linking of Plan Assistance to States with States performance in Family Planning

522. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has suggested to Government that

Plan assistance to States should be linked with the States' performance in family planning; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the suggestion and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The June 29, 1977 Statement of Policy on the Family Welfare Programme envisages that 8 per cent of Central assistance to State Plans should be linked to effective implementation of the programmes of family planning and welfare. Since levels of performance to be aimed at for voluntary sterilisations were not definitely indicated to the States in 1977-78, the release of Central assistance in 1978-79 has not been regulated on the basis of the linkage formula. The linkage is to be discussed further in the National Development Council.

Opening and Staffing of D.I.Cs.

523. **SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:**

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the precise plans and programmes for opening District Industrial Centres;

(b) the extent of implementation of the programmes;

(c) the employment potential in the industries opened with the help of District Industrial Centres; and

(d) the specific steps taken to see that the Centres are manned by efficient socially conscious and well qualified staff in order to make the Centres functionally useful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). 223 District Industries Centres have

so far been set up. 100 more are to be set up by the end of January, 1979. The remaining Districts will be covered during the early part of the next financial year. Recruitment and Training of personnel having been largely completed, action Programmes are under implementation.

(c) Since the scheme was introduced only in May 1978, it is too early to assess the employment potential in the industries opened with the help of District Industries Centres.

(d) Instructions had already been issued that the appointment of General Managers and Managers should be of the rank of Joint Directors/Dy. Directors in the States. The State Governments have been advised to ensure that only persons of proven ability and adequate experience with qualities of leadership, organisational ability and executive capability are selected. To ensure that General Managers/Functional Managers in the District Industries Centres have a clear perception of the duties and effectively implement their responsibilities, specially designed training programmes for them are being conducted.

Trends in Industrial Production

524. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether there has been an increase in industrial production in the country;

(b) if so, to what extent and the details of the industries in case of which there has been an increase in production;

(c) the spheres in which there had been a decrease as compared to the last two years and the reasons therefor; and

(d) what positive measures have been taken to boost the industrial growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The rate of growth of industrial production for the first six months of the current financial year 1978-79 is likely to be of the order of 8 per cent over the corresponding period of previous year. A statement showing increase/decline in production in different industries during April-August 1978 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2786/78]. Decline in production in some items is due to reasons that vary from industry to industry, e.g., interruptions in power supply, mechanical breakdowns, industrial relation problems, competition from units in small scale and decentralised sectors and shifts in technology etc.

(d) Government has set a target of 7-8 per cent for industrial growth in 1978-79. Among measures taken to sustain this rate of growth during the rest of the year are fullest use of existing capacity and meeting targets in respect of selected industries, ensuring adequate supplies of raw materials and other inputs, and close and continuous monitoring of industrial production.

Representation to modify New Textile Policy

525. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation from the Cotton-waste Spinning Mill Owners' Association, Sholapur (Maharashtra) requesting for modifying the New Textile Policy;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the relief which Government propose to grant to this Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). No,

Sir, they have, however, sent a letter outlining some of the problems facing them. The contents of the letter are being examined.

Shortage of Coal supply to Thermal Power Stations

526. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a chronic shortage of coal supply to the Thermal Power Stations throughout the country;

(b) whether this is due to shortage of wagons or less production;

(c) whether this shortage has considerably affected the economic growth in the country in the various spheres;

(d) what long term measures have been or are being taken to relieve the shortage of coal supply to the thermal plants in the country; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to build stock of coal for at least 3 months in the various regions from where supplies could be rushed without any delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No Sir. However, a few thermal power stations have been facing difficulty in building up stocks.

(b) This is reported to be due to a number of factors like non-availability of wagons at the time of loading, delays in the release of wagons by some power stations and difficulty in moving coal from alternate sources.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Demand of coal for the power houses is being assessed by the Stand-

ing Linkage Committee on a quarterly basis and thereafter coal is linked to the various coalfields. The coal Companies take suitable steps for implementation of these linkages.

(e) The State Electricity Boards/Power House Authorities have been advised to maintain coal stock of 45 days for power stations situated beyond 350 kms. from the source of coal supply and 30 days for power stations within 350 kms and 10 to 15 days for pit-head power stations.

आयुध कारखाना शाहजहांपुर के मजदूर संघ द्वारा
ज्ञापन

527. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयुध कारखाना शाहजहांपुर के मजदूर संघ द्वारा 14 जुलाई, 1978 को दिये गये उस ज्ञापन की सरकार ने जांच की है जिसमें रक्षा उत्पादों की स्थिति बिगाड़ने तथा सरकार को बदनाम करने के उद्देश्य से अधिकारियों की साइटगांठ में कुछ दस माजिक तत्वों द्वारा कारखाने से वस्तुओं की चोरी करने तथा बाजार में इन वस्तुओं को बेचने की घटनाओं का उल्लेख किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जांच के परिणामस्वरूप दोषी पाये गये अपराधियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) :
(क) और (ख) : कारखाने में चोरी, घाग लगाने, सुरक्षा आदि मामलों के संबंध में ज्ञापन में लगाए गए आरोपों और इसी रहस्य की अन्य शिकायतों की रक्षा मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी ने जांच की थी जिसे शाहजहांपुर में इस कार्य के लिए नियुक्त किया गया था। यह पाया गया कि इन आरोपों आदि को बहुत बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर कहा गया था। घाग लगने की घटनाएं आमतौर से बिजली के शार्ट सर्किट की वजह से हुई थीं। चोरी के पांच छोटे-मोटे मामलों में पेंकटरी का कुछ कर्मचारियों का हाथ होने का संदेह था। इन में से तीन कर्मचारियों को उनके खिलाफ जांच-पड़ताल पूरी हो जाने तक तिलमिल कर दिया गया है। इन सभी मामलों में जांच-पड़ताल विभिन्न चरणों में प्रगति पर है।

Demand for Cement by Orissa

528. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand for cement has been made by the State of Orissa from the Central Government to be supplied to the residents for reconstruction of their houses damaged due to the flood; and

(b) if so, the quantities in this regard released in favour of the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) An extra allocation of 5,000 tonnes of cement was, however, made to the Government of Orissa for flood relief work.

Defective Radar Equipment in Jamnagar

529. SHRI VINODBHAI SHETH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrical equipment in radar in Jamnagar is defective; and

(b) is it also true that all costly machineries and wiring are exposed to wind and rains and also are not protected against the vagaries of different climates?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Air Defence Radar in Jamnagar is designed to be operated in the open, and is capable of withstanding vagaries of weather.

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में विद्युतीकरण

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

■ 531. श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

530. श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश के कितने जिलों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है और देश के अन्य राज्यों के विद्युतीकृत जिलों की तुलना में उनका प्रतिशत कितना है ;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी जिलों में बिजली लगाने के लिये कितनी धनराशि की जरूरत है और इस कार्य पर वर्ष 1978-79 में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम का कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) समूचे उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली लगाने के लिये क्या लक्ष्य रखे गये हैं ?

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा घोषित औद्योगिक नीति के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना की दिशा में औद्योगिक कम्पनियों द्वारा कितनी प्रगति की गई है और कितना योगदान दिया गया है ;

(ख) इस बारे में कौन-कौन सी औद्योगिक कम्पनियाँ अब तक सहयोग करती रही हैं और क्या उसके लिये किसी स्थान का चयन किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों का चयन किया गया है और वहाँ कब तक उद्योग स्थापित कर दिये जायेंगे ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (कुमारी आशा भाइल) : (क) से (ग). औद्योगिक नीति विवरण में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास पर अधिक जोर दिया गया है। सरकार लघु और ग्रामीण उद्यमकर्ताओं को प्रोत्साहित सभी सेवाएँ और समर्थन एक ही स्थल पर उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से एक प्रावस्थाबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश के प्रत्येक जिले में जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की योजना चला रही है।

उद्योग मन्त्रालय के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से जिला चयन कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। जिसके अन्तर्गत जिला उद्योग केन्द्र से संबद्ध एक कार्यशाला सह-प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, उपसंविदाकारी तथा अनुबंधी सुविधाएँ, विपणन सहायता तथा विशेषज्ञता की व्यवस्था होगी।

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० से अपने संयंत्र की तिरुची में (जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में है) विस्तार करने तथा वाल्वों का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक नया एकक स्थापित करने संबंधी प्राप्त कुछ प्रस्तावों की जाँच की जा रही है। इनमें करीब 57.98 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश होगा।

भा० है० इ० लि० उद्योगों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ले जाने तथा वहाँ पर सहायक उद्योगों का विकास करने के मामले में सहयोग कर रहा है। जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश के चुने गए स्थानों का सम्बन्ध है भा० है० इ० लि० का एक संयंत्र हरिद्वार में है जहाँ भारत सरकार की नीति के अनुरूप यह सहायक औद्योगिक एककों की स्थापना का प्रोत्साहन प्रदान कर रहा है। हरिद्वार एकक में 43 करोड़ रु० के विनियोजन द्वारा बड़े आकार के टर्बो जनरेटरों का उत्पादन करने की भी एक योजना है।

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के 1,12,561 गांवों में से 31-8-1978 तक 35,290 गांव विद्युतीकृत हो गए थे। इनका प्रतिशत 31.4 बढता है जबकि अन्य राज्यों में प्रतिशतता पूर्ण विद्युतीकरण से लगभग 10% तक भिन्न भिन्न है।

(ख) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बाकी बचे सभी गांवों को 1984-85 तक विद्युतीकृत करने के लिए लगभग 600 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की आवश्यकता होगी। 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना में इस राज्य में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए 37.80 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ग) बोर्ड को उम्मीद है कि राज्य के सभी गांव 1984-85 तक विद्युतीकृत हो जाएंगे बशर्ते कि आवश्यक साधन उपलब्ध हों।

इसके अलावा फीडरेज काफ़ी इंडिया चैम्बरस काफ़ी कामर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्री, नई दिल्ली ने जिला उद्योग क्षेत्रों में परामर्शदाता के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने संबद्ध एकाई के प्रबन्धकों की सेवाएं पेश की हैं। उनके विवरण राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के उद्योग विभाग को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए परिचालित किया गया है।

संयुक्त हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का गठन करना

532. श्री गंगा बल्लु सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्तरि इलेक्ट्रानिक्स, परमाणु ऊर्जा तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभागों के लिये संयुक्त हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का गठन करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Proposals for Sixth Plan from States

533. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have submitted their proposals for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1979—83. and

(b) if not, which are the States that have sent in their plans and the States that are delaying and the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Draft proposals for the Plan (1978-83) have so far been received from nine States, i.e., Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim and Karnataka and all the Union Territories except Delhi.

Some States have indicated that work on plan-preparation has been delayed by their pre-occupation with

floods and their aftermath. Others have not indicated specific reasons for seeking more time.

Planning Commission's discussions with a group of prominent economists on employment problems and projections in Draft Sixth Plan

534. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the salient points which emanated from the Planning Commission's recently conducted discussions with a group of prominent economists on employment policies and projections in the Draft Sixth Plan for 1978—83; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission held a discussion with a group of prominent economists on the employment policy and programme indicated in the Draft Plan (1978—83). The discussion covered unemployment and poverty estimates, employment policy, educated manpower projections and the labour coefficients used in the estimation of the employment potential. The objective of the discussion was to obtain the views of the economists on the policy and technical issues and not to arrive at any decisions or conclusions. A number of valuable suggestions and observations were made both on the policy and technical aspects. They are under the consideration of the Planning Commission and will be taken into account in finalising the Draft Plan.

Confirmation of Government employees

535. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 50 percent of the Central Government Employees are temporary and most of them having 12 to 15 years of service; and

(b) if so, the reason for keeping them temporary for such a long time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATEL): (a) and (b). Ministry of Finance have issued instructions that 90 percent of posts in Permanent Department's may be converted into permanent ones, provided they have been in existence for a continuous period of not less than 3 years. In Temporary Departments such as the Department of Rehabilitation, 50 percent of the temporary posts may be converted into permanent ones, provided the posts have been in continuous existence for a period of 5 years or more and are required indefinitely. Once the posts are made permanent, confirmation of government employees is made depending, *inter alia* on the availability of permanent posts in each organisation, eligibility of persons concerned, their seniority and suitability.

Central Government employees are borne in a large number of Cadres which are controlled by the administrative Ministries concerned and confirmation of employees appointed on a temporary basis are also made by respective ministries. Since the confirmation of temporary employees working in all these Cadres are not made on a centralised basis, the information in regard to the percentage of Central Government employees made permanent will be available only with the respective Cadre Controlling authorities.

Committee to look into backward classes problems

536. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a committee for backward classes to look into their problems and suggest ways of helping them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are being finalised.

Power shortage in Madhya Pradesh

537. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large gap between the expected power peak load and available capacity in Madhya Pradesh which would continue to remain in the following five years from 1978 to 1983;

(b) whether with all the thermal projects which are sanctioned and under construction, the power shortage will continue till 1983;

(c) if so, whether additional thermal projects for at least two sets of 210 MW are proposed to be sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to avert power shortage in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a)

to (d). There is some gap today between the demand for power and availability in Madhya Pradesh which is likely to continue till 1979-80. With the progressive commissioning of projects under construction, as programmed at present, this gap will get reduced gradually and by 1983 the power supply position would improve considerably. Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board have submitted additional projects for clearance and they will be processed for inclusion in the State Plan for meeting the demand for the subsequent years.

परिवहन की दृष्टि से राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश का पिछड़ापन

538. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय: क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान दोनों ही परिवहन सुविधाओं की दृष्टि से बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश की एक तिहाई जनसंख्या आदिवासी है ; और

(ग) परिवहन सुविधाएं बढ़ाने तथा अन्त-राष्ट्रीय रूट राष्ट्रीय राजपथ बनाने तथा कुछ ऐसे रूटों को राष्ट्रीय राजपथों में बदलने के लिये जिसके लिए मांग की गई है, सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता दी गई है और क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारो राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Industrial Development of West Bengal

539. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he met in a conference the Members of Parliament from West Bengal on the 22nd August and 1st September, 1978 to discuss matters relating to industrial development of the State;

(b) if so, whether a general consensus emerged from the discussions;

(c) if so, the nature of the consensus; and

(d) the follow-up action thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Meetings were held on the 23rd August and 1st September, 1978.

(b) to (d). The meetings held by Minister of Industry with the Members of Parliament from various States including West Bengal were in the nature of informal discussions where no formal decisions were taken. However, important points were taken note of for further action wherever required.

Purchase of Jute from Jute Growing States

540. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of raw jute so far purchased by the Jute Corporation of India in different jute growing States;

(b) the total production of the jute in the current season; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the volume of purchase by the Jute Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Raw jute purchased by Jute Corporation of India during the current season upto 11th

November, 1978, State-wise has been as under:

Name of State	Quantity purchase in lakh bales of 180 kgs
1. West Bengal	2.25
2. Bihar	1.18
3. Aassam	1.04
4. Tripura	0.01
5. Andhra Pradesh	0.04
6. Uttar Pradesh	0.02
TOTAL	4.54 lakhs bales

(b) The production of raw jute and mesta for the season 1978-79 is estimated at 71 lakh bales.

(c) Jute Corporation of India has been authorised to undertake commercial operations according to their commercial judgement, instead of confining themselves to price support operations only.

The Governments of all the Jute producing States have been requested to strengthen their co-operative sectors so that the co-operative societies of the jute growers can effectively assist Jute Corporation of India in its operations.

The Reserve Bank of India has authorised commercial banks to provide adequate credit facilities to the Jute Corporation of India to facilitate procurement of raw jute to the maximum extent possible.

Alleged Shortfall in filling up Reserve Posts

541. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been shortfall in filling up Gov-

ernment posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the extent of shortfall (Department-wise); and

(c) steps taken to make good the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, wherever provided, apply to the vacancies that are filled from time to time and not to the total strength of a service or a cadre. Department-wise data relating to total number of employees and the percentage of Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees as on 1-1-1977 is furnished at statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2787/78].

(c) This Department has issued instructions from time to time, applicable to all Ministries/Departments/Offices, with a view to ensuring adequate and stipulated percentage of representation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees. The various steps and measures taken so far by the Government of India are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2787/78].

Damages caused to Coal Mines by Floods in Bihar and West Bengal

542. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the damages caused to the coal mines in Bihar and West Bengal by the recent floods; and

(b) steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As a result of the heavy rains and floods towards the end of September 1978 in Bihar and West Bengal, the following number of mines were flooded:

Eastern Coalfields Ltd.:

(i) 94 working mine districts were drowned out of 348 working mine districts.

(ii) All the 30 manual opencast mines were drowned.

(iii) All the 8 mechanised opencast mines were drowned.

Bharat Coking Coal:

(i) 119 working districts were drowned out of 393 working districts.

(ii) 29 manual opencast mines were drowned. These damages led to a production loss of approximately 30 to 35,000 tonnes per day in each of the two companies apart from loss of equipments.

(b) Every effort is being made to pump out the water from the affected mines as early as possible to bring the production back to normal. The companies have procured and are procuring additional pumps, cables and pipes on an emergent basis for this purpose.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की शो-रूम

543. श्री हर गोविन्द वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कत तीन-महीनों में देश भर में राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के कितने शो-रूम खोले गये ;

(ख) ये शो-रूम देश में किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले गये और ये जिन बुकनदारों की बुकानों में खोले गये हैं उनके क्या नाम हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त शो-रूम प्राप्त करने और योजना के बारे में कोई साहित्य प्रकाशित किया था और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आना मजुमदार) : (क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम द्वारा 1 जुलाई, 1978 से 30 सितम्बर, 1978 तक 47 शो-रूम खोले गये ।

(ख) जिन स्थानों पर शो-रूम खोले गये, इनके नाम बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । बुकनदारों के नाम के संबंध में जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) इस विषय पर सरकार ने कोई साहित्य प्रकाशित नहीं किया है । आम तौर पर राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम सरकारी/प्रार्थी/सरकारी अथवा नगर-

पालिका संगठनों से शो-रूम किराये पर लेता है । यदि ऐसा स्थान उपलब्ध न हो तो स्थान का चयन उचित विज्ञापन देकर किया जाता है ।

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544. श्री मोदिन्द मुन्डा :

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान और उनके बाद पाले श्लोकज बिस्कुट कम्पनी (बम्बई) के मुख्यालय पर अब तक कुल कितने छापे मारे गए;

(ख) क्या इन छापों संबंधी मामले बिना कोई कार्यवाही किये बन्द कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ग) पाले श्लोकज बिस्कुट कम्पनी, बम्बई पर छापे मारने के क्या कारण थे और इस बारे में कम्पनी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित मामलों को बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और मदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बाढ़ के पानी से प्रभावित कोयले की खानें

545. श्री राखेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाढ़ का पानी कोयले की खानों में आ गया है तथा उससे उत्पादन में रुकावट पैदा हुई है ;

(ख) क्या कोयले की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार कोयले का आयात करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो आगामी वर्ष कुल कितने मस्य का कोयला आयात करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) बाढ़ के पानी से डूबे हुए कोय खानों में सामान्य उत्पादन कब तक आरम्भ जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) जी हां । ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि० तथा भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० की अनेक भूमिगत तथा ओपेनकास्ट कोयला खानें बाढ़ के पानी में डूब गई थीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) आशा है कि बाढ़ से प्रभावित सभी खानों में दो से तीन महीने में दुबारा सामान्य रूप से काम चलने लगेगा ।

Fare-cum-Time Table last issued by D.T.C.

546. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) when the last fare-cum-time table was issued by the D.T.C. for the benefit of commuters;

(b) how many new routes have been added, changed after that upto 31st October, 1978; and

(c) whether it is proposed to issue a new fare-cum-time table by the D.T.C. and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Far-cum-time table was last issued in January, 1977.

(b) Forty three new routes have been added and in case of 71 routes, certain modifications have been carried out.

(c) Yes, Sir, sometime in April, 1979.

Action on Report on Vimadatal Commission

547. DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has since been taken by Government on the

report of the Vimadala Commission in which serious charges have been levelled against some high persons of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Commission of Inquiry, headed by Shri J. R. Vimadala, submitted its First Report on the 1st June, 1978, and this Report was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha along with a memorandum of action taken thereon, on 21st July, 1978. As mentioned in the said action taken memorandum, the Report was remitted to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for taking necessary follow up action on the findings of the Commission contained therein.

The Commission has submitted its Final Report on the 30th October, 1978, and this Report is under examination of the Government.

Facility to make Uranium-Plutonium Oxide mixture for Tarapur Plant

548. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set facility to make Uranium Plutonium Oxide mixture to meet possible fuel needs of Tarapur Plant in case of stoppage of U.S. fuel to the Plant; and

(b) if so, by what time will this new fuel be made available?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Changes in Top Position in Coal India Ltd.

549 SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has made drastic changes in the top positions in the Coal India Ltd.;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) reaction of the employees and the others affected due to these changes?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). No drastic changes have been made in the top positions in Coal India Ltd. The Chairman-cum-Managing Director relinquished charge on the 16th September, 1978 on the expiry of his term of office. This post is now held by the Secretary, Department of Coal in addition to his own duties pending appointment of a full time Chairman-cum-Managing Director.

(c) Does not arise.

Chief Ministers' Conference on Law and Order

550. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI YUVRAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers' conference held in September, in Delhi suggested any specific measures for effectively checking the law and order situation and the anti-social elements in the country;

(b) the details of the discussions in this regard; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision to provide special powers to the States to effectively manage the law and order problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Conference of Chief Ministers reviewed:—

(A) (1) Communal Situation

(2) Atrocities against Harijans

(3) Student unrest

(4) Labour unrest

(5) Activities of extremists

(6) Other socio-political agitations.

(B) Crime situation in general.

(C) Crime in Railways.

(D) Policy on licensing of fire arms and measures to check growth of illicit fire arms and explosives.

Several Chief Ministers pointed out the need to review the existing provisions of the Cr. P. C. in regard to grant of bail. Suggestions were made to give more powers to district magistrates and superintendents of police to enable them to take effective preventive action against anti-social elements and habitual criminals. The need for expeditious trial and disposal of cases was underlined. There was need to have better contacts with the Press in order to equip them with facts. It was also felt that the political parties should evolve a code of conduct so that anti-social elements were not used for partisan ends. As regards the students unrest, it was felt that their problems should be

viewed with sympathy and understanding but those who were bent upon creating trouble, should be isolated and dealt with effectively.

(c) No such decision has been taken by the Central Government.

Assistance for revival of Damaged Industries in West Bengal

551. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance sought by the Government of West Bengal for the revival of industries damaged due to flood; and

(b) the Central assistance so far given or proposed to be given to revive the industry in West Bengal?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) In their Memorandum, the State Government of West Bengal have asked for Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 13.25 crores as budgetary support and Rs. 28 crores as institutional finance for the revival of industries damaged due to floods.

(b) Advance plan assistance of Rs. 8.70 crores has been allocated for this purpose to West Bengal on the basis of recommendations of the Central Teams which visited the State in September-October, 1978. In addition, an amount to Rs. 1 crore as loan for share capital assistance for the Apex Handloom Institutions in the State and Rs. 0.25 crore for loan to the Apex Body for marketing of handicrafts under Central sector have also been recommended to the financial institutions concerned.

बिना प्रवेश कपड़ा उद्योग निगम द्वारा कपड़े की बिक्री

552. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश कपड़ा उद्योग निगम द्वारा जनवरी, 1976 से अक्टूबर, 1978 तक की अवधि में जो धोरा तथा परिष्कृत (छपाई, रंगाई, धुलाई) कपड़ा बेचा गया उसकी कितनी बिल्टियां वापिस आईं हैं तथा कितनी बिल्टियां छुट्टी बिना व्यापारियों ने तथा फर्म मालिकों ने माल को छुड़ाया है;

(ख) क्या एजेंटों, फर्मों और व्यापारियों को माल की बिक्री किये जाने से पूर्व कुछ शर्तें लगाई गई थीं और यदि हां तो संबंधी व्यवस्था क्या है और क्या सब व्यापारियों ने इन सब शर्तों का पालन किया था; उन व्यक्तियों और पार्टियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने नियम का उल्लंघन कर माल की खरीद की थी; और

(ग) वर्ष 1976 से पूर्व काम करने वाली व्यक्तियों और पार्टियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को वर्ष 1976 के बाद कपड़े की बिक्री रोक दी गई थी और इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शारदा झाइति): (क) स (ग). भागी गई जानकारी बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी है तथा ऐसी जानकारी देने में पर्याप्त समय लगेगा। इन परिस्थितियों में, माननीय सदस्य यदि कोई विशेष जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहें तो उसका उत्तर दे दिया जाएगा।

भाषा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र से रेडियो सक्रिय स्स्युमिनियम पार्श्व का गुप्त होना

553. श्री बी० जी० हांडे :

श्री के० मालन्ना :

क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ वर्ष पूर्व भाषा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र से एक रेडियो सक्रिय एल्यूमिनियम पार्श्व गुप्त हो गया था जैसा कि 24 सितम्बर, 1978 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित हुआ था;

(ख) क्या हमने तथा हम चोरों के परिणाम-स्वरूप केन्द्र को हुई हानि से सरकार को चिन्ता हुई है; और

(ग) खोरी के सामने आने पर मामलों की तुरन्त जांच क्यों नहीं कराई गई?

इलाक़ मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) से (ग). एल्यूमीनियम के पाइपों के कुछ टुकड़े, जिनका भार कुल मिलाकर लगभग 15 किलोग्राम था और जो मामूली सी रेडियो सक्रियता से युक्त होंगे, सन् 1969 में चुरा लिए गए थे। खोरी का पता लगते ही पूछताछ की गई और चुराया गया माल दो-तीन दिन के भीतर ही अनुसंधान केन्द्र के पास-पस बरामद कर लिया गया। उस समय इस मामले की सूचना पुलिस को दे दी गई थी और संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों पर न्यायालय में मुकदमा चला तथा उन्हें सजा हो गई। सुरक्षा-व्यवस्था भी और मजबूत कर दी गई।

अनुसूचित जातियों और कमजोर वर्गों पर अत्याचार

554. श्री बी० जी० हांडे :

श्री बसन्त साठे :

श्री एडुआर्डो फेलीरो :

श्री शिव सच्चरिण राव :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूरे देश में मार्च, 1977 से अक्टूबर, 1978 तक पुलिस में दर्ज कराये गये मामलों में अनुसूचित जातियों और कमजोर वर्गों के व्यक्तियों पर किये गये अत्याचारों के मामलों की संख्या सबसे अधिक है;

(ख) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों पर किये गये अत्याचारों के मामलों की संख्या मार्च, 1977 से पूर्व दर्ज कराये गये मामलों की संख्या की तुलना में अधिक है अथवा कम है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने भविष्य में ऐसे मामलों की रोकथाम के लिये कोई विशेष कदम उठाये हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सोनु सिंह पाटील):

(क) और (ख). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 1977 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रति अपराधों के मामलों की संख्या 1975 और 1976 में सूचित किए मामलों की तुलना में अधिक है।

(ग) ऐसे मामलों को घटना को रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विशेष कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

पूँछ में पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा गोली चलाया जाना

555. श्री बी० जी० हांडे : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तानी सेना की टुकड़ी ने अक्टूबर, 1978 में जम्मू के पूँछ क्षेत्र में स्थित मालती गांव के निकट भारतीय सेना पर गोली चलाई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी बेर तक गोली चलाई गयी;

(ग) उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने भारतीय अधिकारी और जवान घायल हुए और मारे गये ;

(घ) क्या भारत सरकार ने इस संबंध में पाकिस्तान सरकार को एक रोष-पत्र भेजा है और यदि हां, तो नत्संबंधी सम्पूर्ण व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) सरकार इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि भविष्य में देश की सीमाओं पर शांति बनी रहे ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) से (ग).

14 अक्टूबर, 1978 को पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं ने हमारे गश्ती दल पर जो पंछ के उत्तर में माछे तीन मील क्षेत्र की गश्त पर था प्रकारण गोली चलाई। वहां पाम में ही स्थित हमारी चौकी ने उत्तर में गोली चलाई ताकि हमारा गश्ती दल अपने आधार-स्थल पर लौट सके। लगभग 19 मिन्टों तक दो बार रुक-रुक कर गोली चलती रही। हमारी तरफ कोई हताहत नहीं हुआ।

(घ) हमारे स्थानीय सैनिक कमांडर ने अपने समकक्ष पाकिस्तानी सैनिक कमांडर को एक विरोध-पत्र भेजा है जिनमें उनसे कहा गया है कि वे अपने सैनिकों को इस प्रकार से उकसाने वाली गोलीबारी न करने के आदेश दें।

(ङ) किसी संघर्ष और संघर्ष को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए भारतीय और पाकिस्तानी सैनिक कमांडरों के बीच फ्लैग बैठकें प्रायः होती रहती हैं। हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाएं सीमा पर लगातार निगरानी रख रही हैं और उन्हें आदेश है कि जहां आवश्यक हो सख्त कार्यवाई करें।

62 उद्योगों में उत्पादन में गिरावट

556. श्री० बी० जी० हाण्डे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के 62 उद्योगों में उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार देश के औद्योगिक विकास को तेज करने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठाने का है ; और

(ग) सरकार किन उद्योगों की ओर अधिक ध्यान देगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा

माइति) : (क) अप्रैल से अगस्त, 1978 तक की अवधि के 175 चुने हुए उद्योगों के उत्पादन संबंधी आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं। इनमें से 49 उद्योगों के उत्पादन में गिरावट आयी है जबकि 126 उद्योगों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में 1978-79 के प्रथम छः महीनों की समूचे क्षेत्र की कुल औसत उत्पादन वृद्धि के 8 प्रतिशत से अधिक होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने 1978-79 में औद्योगिक वृद्धि के लिए 7 से 8 प्रतिशत का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है। वर्ष के शेष भाग में वृद्धि की यह दर बनाये रखने के लिए उठाये गये उपायों में विद्यमान क्षमता का पूर्णतम उपयोग, चुने हुए उद्योगों का पूरा करना, कच्चे माल तथा अन्य निविष्टियों की पर्याप्त मप्तलाई सुनिश्चित करना तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादन को गहन एवं निरन्तर मानीटरिंग करना शामिल हैं। आधारभूत उद्योगों जैसे बिजली, कोयला, इस्पात, अलौह धातुएं, उर्वरक, सीमेंट आदि तथा अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन के रूख पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है।

Increase in Prices of Tyres & Tubes

557. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major manufacturers of tyres and tubes have increased their prices recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is the fourth time in one year that they are increasing their prices;

(c) if so, what are the details of the price increase effected by those manufacturers during the last one year;

(d) whether Government have given its approval for these increases;

(e) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(f) if not, action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2788/78).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) There is no statutory control on the prices of types and tubes. However the type companies have been asked to give reasons for effecting the increase in the prices.

Private Buses under D.T.C. Operation

558. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private buses under operation of the D.T.C.; as on 31st October, 1978;

(b) the number of private buses added to the D.T.C. fleet during the year 1978 each month;

(c) the number of D.T.C. buses under servicing each month during 1978 upto 31st October, 1978 and the total number of days for which the buses remained in sheds in various depots;

(d) the monthly expenditure on maintenance and repairs of D.T.C. buses in each depot during the year 1978 upto 31st October, 1978; and

(e) how it is proposed to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) 914 buses comprising of 667 standard size and 247 mini buses.

(b) During the period 137 additional standard size buses were engaged by DTC, and 67 standard size and 4 mini buses were withdrawn from the operation by the bus owners.

The number of buses engaged

monthwise is indicated below:—

January, 78	.	.	.	32
February, 78	.	.	.	9
March, 78	.	.	.	22
April, 78	.	.	.	12
May, 78	.	.	.	14
June, 78	.	.	.	11
July, 78	.	.	.	15
August, 78	.	.	.	11
September, 78	.	.	.	8
October, 78	.	.	.	3
TOTAL				137

(c) Monthwise position of held up buses for major repairs as on the 1st of every month is given below:—

January, 78	360
February, 78	325
March, 78	284
April, 78	272
May, 78	254
June, 78	240
July, 78	196
August, 78	213
September, 78	182
October, 78	204

The information regarding buses under servicing is not available with the Corporation. Less than 10 per cent of the effective fleet is detained for servicing and normally buses are put on the road the same day.

(d) During January to September, 1978, the average monthly expenditure on repairs and maintenance of the buses of each depot was Rs. 1.29 lakhs. This includes the expenditure on repairs carried out in the Central Workshop.

(e) Only 3 per cent of the Leyland buses are held up for major repairs. Action is being taken by the Corporation to put on road 85 Tata buses in the current financial year. Remaining Tata held up buses numbering about 119, will be repaired in the next financial year.

शासकीय गुप्त अधिनियम का संशोधन

559. श्री राम सैबक हजारी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम का संशोधन करने के प्रस्ताव पर पुनः विचार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग). शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम, 1923 इस समय सरकार के पुनरीक्षणधीन है ।

Tunnel in Zojilla Pass to Link Ladakh

560. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have received a proposal from the Jammu and Kashmir State Government regarding a tunnel in the Zojilla Pass to link Ladakh with the road round the year; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The proposal was examined, and it was felt that the economics of the proposal would not make it feasible. The State Government have been informed accordingly.

Sale of Hunter Aircraft

561. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chile Government and some other countries have requested the Government of India in regard to sale of hunter aircrafts; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government of India on their request?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). It will not be in the public interest to disclose whether or not any foreign Government made any such enquiries or request. However, there are no surplus Hunter Aircrafts, available for disposal, with the Government of India; nor any proposal for sale.

कोयले के मूल्य में वृद्धि

562. श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या गत तीन अथवा चार महीनों से कोयले के मूल्य में वृद्धि हो रही है तथा उसके परिणामस्वरूप लोगों की कठिनाइयाँ भी बढ़ी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा कोयले की मूल्य-वृद्धि को नियन्त्रित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख). कोयले की खान मूहाना कीमतें 1-7-1975 से कानूनी तौर पर निश्चित की गई थी और उसके बाद बढ़ाई नहीं गई है। तथापि फिर भी, हो सकता है कि यन्त्रतः कोयले की प्रत्यायी कमी से कुछ अवांछित तन्वों ने किन्हीं स्थानों पर अनुचित लाभ उठाया हो। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कानून के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

Exploitation of Tribals of Scheduled Areas

563. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sub-plan for tribal areas of States and Union Territories of the country mainly aims to free the tribals from all forms of exploitations;

(b) if so, apart from economic measures, the measures taken by the Government of India and the States to check the social, cultural and other exploitation; and

(c) the advice given by Government of India to the States to check the exploitation of tribals of scheduled areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Elimination of exploitation is one of the major goals in the schemes of tribal development in the tribal sub-plan approach.

(b) Some of the measures taken are the prevention of alienation of tribal lands to non-tribals, the restoration of alienated lands, the regulation of money-lending, the stoppage of vending of liquor by contractors in tribal areas, protection of tribals' interests in forests and strengthening of the credit and marketing structure to prevent exploitation by money-lenders, and to ensure a fair return to the tribal for his produces.

(c) The guidelines issued by the Planning Commission to the States for the rolling plan 1978-83 lays stress on the elimination of exploitation in all its forms, and urges the consolidations of the gains of the protective measures initiated so far, and emphasises that the raising of the economic conditions of the tribals and en-

abling them to come up to the general level will require:

(a) consolidation of protective measures; and

(b) full employment and emphasis on education and health services.

Preparation of Block Level Planning for time bound implementation of Schemes by States

564. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the States to prepare the Block Level Planning for time bound implementation of schemes and programmes from the current financial year;

(b) if so, the States which have responded and prepared the plan based on Block as unit for development; and

(c) the schemes and projects already under execution in these Blocks by the States and Centre?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States have been advised as to the number of blocks for which they have to prepare detailed development plans in the current year. The work is in hand.

(c) The schemes and projects already under execution in these blocks are mainly those covered by The Drought-Prone Areas Programme, The Small Farmers' Development Agencies, and the Command Area Development Programme. Other schemes financed from Sectoral Plans of the States, and Tribal Plans, are also in operation.

गुण्डों द्वारा अपराध

565. श्री राम प्रताप देशमुख : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश में हत्याएं, चोरियां, डकैतियां, राहजनी, गाड़ियों और बसों में डाक़ों और गुण्डों द्वारा किये जा रहे अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिये कोई उपाय कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और कैसे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची II के अनुसार "विधि और व्यवस्था को बनाये रखना" मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों का कार्य है, जो इस प्रकार के अपराधों के उन्मूलन की समस्या से अवगत हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार उनसे निकट का संबंध बनाये रहती है और जब कभी आवश्यक समझती है उचित सलाह तथा सुझाव देती है। विधि और व्यवस्था की स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण समय समय पर सम्मेलनों में भी किया जाता है तथा मुख्य मंत्रियों का ऐसा एक सम्मेलन 23-24 सितम्बर, 1978 को नई दिल्ली में हुआ था। जहाँ तक इस प्रकार के अपराधों को रोकने का संबंध है इस विषय में कोई निर्दिष्ट सीमा निर्धारित करना कठिन है। फिर भी, राज्य सरकारें इस समस्या से पूर्णतया अवगत हैं।

Special Allocation of Cement to repair the damages caused by Floods

566. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has decided to make special allocations of cement required to repair the damage caused by recent floods;

(b) if so, the quantities of the cement supplied to the flood hit States, State-wise;

(c) if so, the details regarding the new guidelines and the distribution schemes and the co-operation extended by the Central Government to the States in this regard; and

(d) whether Government have given any assistance to State Governments for the distribution of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement showing special allocation of cement made to different flood affected States is enclosed.

(c) and (d). The additional ad-hoc allocations have been placed at the disposal of the State Governments for reallocation for flood relief works. A special request has been made to the Ministry of Railways to arrange for movement of additional supplies to the flood affected States on a priority basis.

Statement

(In tonnes)

S. No.	State	Total additional allocation agreed to for flood relief works	Already released in Qr. IV/78	To be released in Qr. I/79
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1,50,000	90,000	60,000
2.	Punjab	75,000	45,000	30,000
3.	Rajasthan	10,000	10,000	
4.	Haryana	1,00,000	60,000	40,000
5.	Delhi	20,000	20,000	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	20,000	12,000	8,000
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5,000	5,000	
8.	West Bengal	1,00,000	60,000	40,000
9.	Bihar	1,00,000	60,000	40,000
10.	Orissa	5,000	5,000	
11.	Assam	25,000	15,000	10,000
TOTAL		6,10,000	3,82,000	2,28,000

*Rajasthan had been given 10,000 M.T. extra in Qr. III/78 also for flood relief works since this State suffered from damages in Quarter III/78 also.

Intrusion by Chinese Helicopter into Nanda Devi

567. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI SARAT KAR:

SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese helicopter crossed into Indian territory early in the month of September, 1978, hovered over Nanda Devi for a couple of hours and disappeared into distance over the other side;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the flight is said to have some thing

to do with the nuclear device lost on the Nanda Devi heights between 1964 and 1968; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No report of any Chinese helicopter intruding into Indian territory, and flying over Nanda Devi, has been received.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Appointment of Press Council

568. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up the new Press Council shortly;

(b) if so, since when the proposal is under consideration;

(c) details of decision taken; and

(d) if not, how soon the decision could be expected to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). The Press Council Act, 1978 to establish a Press Council has come into force with effect from 7th September, 1978. Action to establish the Council in accordance with the provisions of the Act is on hand and it is hoped that the process will be completed soon.

सिंगरौली (मध्य प्रदेश) में सुपरतापीय विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना

569. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरौली क्षेत्र में कोयले के भारी निक्षेप पाए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या 1972-73 में सोवियत संघ के विशेषज्ञों के एक दल ने एक सुपरतापीय विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना की संभाव्यता का पता लगाने के लिए केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य के अधिकारियों के साथ सिंगरौली का दौरा किया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उपरोक्त दल ने सिंगरौली तहसील में उसी स्थान पर सुपरतापीय विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करने का सुझाव दिया था ; और

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत की भारी कमी को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उक्त विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) : जी, हाँ । सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्र के दीर्घावधि विकास के लिए एक व्यवहार्यता

अध्ययन , केन्द्रीय खनन आयोजना और प्रारूपण संस्थान ने सोवियत संघ के विशेषज्ञों के सहयोग से 1974 में तैयार किया था । खुले मुहाने की वृहत् यंत्रकृत खानों के विकास के लिए विभिन्न खनन खण्ड इस अध्ययन से अधिज्ञात किए जा सके थे । सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्रों से उपलब्ध कोयले के आधार पर सुपरताप विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना करने के संबंध में इस अध्ययन दल ने कोई सिफारिश नहीं की थी ।

(घ) इस प्रश्न के भाग (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में बाढ़ग्रस्त लोगों के लिये प्रधान मंत्री के राष्ट्रीय सहायता कोष से धनराशि

570. श्री सरत कार :

श्री रामदेव सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष दिल्ली में हुई भारी वर्षा और बाढ़ के पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिये लोगों ने प्रधानमंत्री के राष्ट्रीय सहायता कोष में कुल कितनी राशि का योगदान दिया है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने इसमें से कुल कितनी राशि बाढ़ग्रस्त लोगों में बांटी है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) दिल्ली और भारत के अन्य भागों में बाढ़ के परिणामस्वरूप 1 जुलाई से 15 नवम्बर, 1978 तक प्रधान मंत्री राष्ट्रीय कोष में जो अंशदान प्राप्त हुए उनकी कुल राशि 3,28,98,730.40 रुपये है । चूँकि इस अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली और कुछ अन्य राज्यों में बाढ़ आई इसलिए दिल्ली के मामले में अलग से आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) इस कोष से दिल्ली में बाढ़ पीड़ितों की मदद के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन को 10 लाख रुपये का अंशदान दिया गया है ।

Selling Controlled Cloth by Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society

571. SHRI PRADYUMNA RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licences to sell controlled cloth granted to the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi at Mall Road and Sewa Nagar Branch Stores of the Society have either been suspended or cancelled;

(b) whether any fine has also been imposed on the society in this connection by the appropriate authorities;

(c) the reasons for which these licences have been suspended/cancelled; and

(d) the action taken against the members of staff of the society who are responsible for such loss to the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The licences issued by the Food and Supplies Department of the Delhi Administration for sale of controlled cloth at the Mall Road and the Kasturba Nagar (Sewa Nagar) Branch Stores have been cancelled.

(b) The Cash security deposits of Rs. 100 each paid by the Society in

respect of both these Branch Stores have been forfeited by the Food and Supplies Department of Delhi Administration.

(c) The Mall Road and Kasturba Nagar (Sewa Nagar) Branches of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited were checked by the officials of Food & Civil Supplies Department of Delhi Administration on 6th December, 1977 and 26th May, 1978, respectively. Inspection of the Mall Road branch revealed that the licensee had not mentioned names, addresses and food card numbers of the customers on the cash memos and also had not obtained signatures of the customers on the cash memos issued between 8-10-1977 and 14-11-1977. Inspection of the Kasturba Nagar (Sewa Nagar) Branch revealed that 1828.75 metres of controlled cloth and nine pieces of dhoties/sarees prints were short.

(d) The following action has been taken against the employees concerned:—

(1) With regard to the Mall Road Store, the employees concerned has been placed under suspension;

(2) With regard to the Kasturba Nagar (Sewa Nagar) Store, the amount of Rs. 4,722.34, being the cost of the items which were found short, had been recovered from the employee concerned. He has also been placed under suspension.

Departmental enquiries and appropriate disciplinary proceedings are also being instituted against both the employees.

Steps to Remove Shortage of Cement**572. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN:****SHRI SHYAM SUNDER****GUPTA:****SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the trend of production of cement this year as compared to earlier years;

(b) the specific steps taken to achieve improvement in production; and

(c) the names and number of companies which have been allowed to switch on to cement production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The production of cement has been steadily increasing from year to year as under:

1971-76	17.30
1976-77	18.85
1977-78	19.38
1978-79 (estimated)	19.50

(b) The Government have taken the following steps to achieve improvement in production:—

(i) The export of cement outside the country has been banned except of Bhutan and Nepal;

(ii) A quantity of 9.25 lakh tonnes of cement has been imported into the country during the period January to September, 1978 and the import of a further quantity of about 11 lakh tonnes has been contracted;

(iii) A cash incentive of Rs. 30 per tonne for every tonne of additional production over the best production of each unit during the last three financial years or 85 per cent of its licensed capacity, whichever is higher has been announced;

(iv) Existing rules relating to freight reimbursement for road movements have been liberalised;

(v) Government have also granted assistance to the cement industry for use of captive power for production of cement during the periods of power cuts;

(vi) Government are also examining a proposal to assist the cement industry for the use of furnace oil for production of cement due to inadequate supplies of coal;

(vii) The production of the existing units is also closely monitored to see that the industry maintains an overall capacity utilisation of 100 per cent;

(viii) The import of pre-calcinator technology has been permitted to enable the increase in production.

(ix) The construction of on-going projects is being expedited;

(x) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of cement plants at the site of or near steel plants to utilise the slag;

(xi) Government also propose to encourage the setting up of a large number of mini cement plants;

(xii) Government have also appointed a High Level Committee to make a comprehensive study of the cement industry with a view to removing the constraints in the way of optimum Production.

(c) The name of the companies which have been allowed to diversify to

cement production during 1977 & 1978 are as under:—

State	Name of the Party	Date of issue of LI/IL	Location	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	1. Straw Products Ltd.	15-6-78	Banas	4.18
	2. Punalur Paper Mills	11-9-78	Neem Ka-Thana	3.00
Madhya Pradesh	1. Raymond Woolen Mills Ltd.	5-12-77	Patharia	1.00
Andhra Pradesh	1. Orient Paper Mills Ltd.	6-5-78	Asifabad	9.00
Uttar Pradesh	1. M. S. U. P. Asbestos Ltd.	8-5-78	Kalsi Dehradun	3.60
Maharashtra	1. New India Mining Corpn. (P) Ltd Bombay	31-12-77	Chandrapur	4.00

Superseding of S.C. and S.T Employees

573. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the affairs of the (i) Union, (ii) Union Territories who has been superseded in each class of service;

(b) the reasons broadly for such supersession; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to meet the situation and to do justice and prevent recurrence of supersessions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) As promotion in different class of services under the various offices and departments of the Union and of the Union territories is made by the various cadre-controlling authorities, information regarding the total number of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes employees superseded in each class of service is not available with the Department of Personnel and A.R. It is the responsibility of the individual Minis-

tries/Departments and the Union Territory Administrations themselves to ensure that the orders issued by this Department in the matter of promotion are duly followed by the various offices under their control.

(b) Supersessions may take place due to various factors, such as, adverse entries in the individual confidential reports of the employees concerned; an employee not being found fit for promotion on an overall assessment by the Departmental Promotion Committee; limited number of promotion vacancies compared to the total number of eligible candidates, etc.

(c) Supersession of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes employees on grounds of unfitness, even after applying related standards for them is difficult to be prevented. However, the Government have already issued orders to the effect that:

- there should be reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the matter of promotion by seniority in all classes—Class I, II, III & IV;
- there should be reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in promotion by selection

in Class IV, Class III, Class II and lowest rung of Class I;

- there should be reservation in promotion through limited departmental competitive examinations in Class II, III & IV;
- there should be separate zones of consideration for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes employees in Class III & IV;
- in Class I upto the pay of Rs. 2250 if the Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe employee is within the zone of actual vacancies, he should be selected provided he is not found unfit.

Furthermore, as an additional safety valve, an elaborate reporting system has also been devised and suitable orders have been issued, under which all cases of supersession of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees—

- in the matter of promotion to Group A and within Group A, should be submitted to Minister/Minister of State/Deputy Minister concerned;
- in the matter of promotion to Group B within Group B, should be reported to the Minister/Minister of State/Deputy Minister concerned within a period of one month of the finalisation of the select list;
- in the matter of promotion to and in Groups C & D, should be reported to the Head of the Department/Secretary of the Ministry or Department.

Coal Shortage

574. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI K. A. RAJU:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of coal in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of industries which are suffering due to the shortage; and

(d) what steps Government have taken and propose to take to meet the situation and to increase the production of coal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no acute shortage of coal in the country. However occasional distress calls are received from some consumers.

(b) The main reasons for inadequate supply of coal are the shortage and instability of power supply, shortage of explosives, heavy absenteeism, labour unrest, difficulties of rail transport and strike in singareni in April/May '78. The position has been aggravated by the flooding of a number of working mines in the Eastern Coalfields and the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. on account of heavy rains in the eastern region in September, 1978.

(c) It may not be possible to indicate precisely the number of industries which are suffering due to the shortage of coal, but the industries complaining about coal shortage are mostly certain units of the textile, paper, chemicals and small scale industry.

(d) The coal companies are making all efforts to increase production of coal. Dewatering of the flooded mines

has been taken up but normal production from these mines may, however, take some time. Emergent measures have been taken to maintain coal supply by drawing on stocks and by increased despatches from mines not affected by the floods. Close coordination is maintained between the coal companies and the Railways to improve supply of coal to important sectors of the economy. Steps are also being taken to increase production from mines unaffected by floods.

Discussion and decisions arrived at with the Chairman of the British Jaguar Firm

575. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Freddie Page, Chairman of the Aircraft group of the nationalised British firm Aerospace, visited India during the month of October 1978;

(b) if so, whether the question for the manufacture and acquisition of the Jaguar fighter bomber aircraft was discussed with him; and

(c) decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Following the negotiations, British Aerospace made some consolidated final proposals to Govt., and, as agreed a letter indicating Government's 'Intention to Proceed' was issued in their favour, relating to the purchase, and production in India, of the Jaguar.

Electrification of Villages in Gujarat

576. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in Gujarat State till April, 1978;

(b) whether any criteria has been adopted for electrifying villages; and

(c) whether any target has been fixed for electrifying all the villages in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are 18,275 villages in Gujarat. 8,191 villages (44.8 per cent) were electrified at the end of April, 1978.

(b) The State Electricity Board has intimated that villages which have agricultural load potential and also those in tribal areas are taken up for electrification on priority basis.

(c) Subject to availability of resources the electrification of all villages is likely to be completed by 1990-91.

Expenditure on Development of Tribal Area in Fifth and Sixth Plan

577. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the development of tribal area in the country for the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent Statewise;

(c) the details of work done; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the next Five Year Plan Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2789/78]

(c) Special programmes for the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas have been taken up under all sectors of development, like agriculture, forests, cooperation, education, health, small scale industries etc.

(d) The State Plans for 1978-83 have not yet been finalised.

दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा मुक्त किये गये कैदियों से जबरन वसूली

578. श्री मही लाल : क्या गृह मंत्री दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा मुक्त किये गये कैदियों से जबरन वसूली के बारे में 15 जून, 1977 के अनुराकित प्रश्न संख्या 466 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के अण्टाचार विरोधी विभाग के पुलिस अधीक्षक ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में अन्य मामलों के साथ साथ दो मामलों का विशेष उल्लेख किया है और क्या इन मामलों के साथ इन दोनों मामलों में जांच पूरी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित मामलों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त सभी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) से (ग) . दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुसार दो विनिष्ट मामलों के संबंध में आगे जांच करने पर निष्कर्ष नहीं हो सका । फिर भी, जहाँ तक अन्य मामलों का संबंध है दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही शुरू करने का निर्णय किया गया है ।

Prices of Coal

579 SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of coal has recently made a proposal to Government for an increase in the prices of coal;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) (c). Pithead prices of coal were last fixed on 1-7-1975 by the Government. Even though there has been considerable increase in the cost of coal production since then, the prices of coal have not been increased so far. A proposal to revise the prices of coal is now under examination by the Government.

Measures to deal with Law and Order Problem

580. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR
JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to resort to measures in the nature of preventive detention in order to deal with the deteriorating law and order situation and growing sense of insecurity in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, what is the specific nature of such measures contemplated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Central Government is not considering any proposal to enact legislation to provide for preventive detention for reasons connected with matters relating to law and order.

Influx of Foreign Nationals in Assam

581. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been large scale influx of foreign nationals from some of the neighbouring countries into Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check such infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). No reports have been received indicating that there has been a marked and large scale increase in the number of foreigners entering Assam.

(c) Patrolling along the international borders has been intensified and strict vigilance is kept to check any infiltration from across the borders.

All India Services

582. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have demanded abolition of IAS and some others the creation of more All India Services;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal have suggested the abolition of All India Services like the I.A.S. & I.P.S. A copy of the Memorandum sent by the Chief Minister of West Bengal wherein he has, inter-alia, suggested abolition of All India Services like the IAS and IPS was laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd February, 1978 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 325. The above suggestion made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal is not acceptable to the Central Government.

No State Government have demanded creation of more All India Services. Government of India are not in favour of constitution of New All India Services.

Setting up of Atomic Power Station

583. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has proposed to set up another atomic power station in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up another atomic power station in the country is expected to be examined by the Atomic Energy Commission in the future. The proposal will thereafter come before Government for consideration.

Failure to get Turnkey Projects in Yugoslavia

584. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has failed to get six Turnkey Projects in Yugoslavia; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Engineering Projects India Limited submitted tenders for six projects in Yugoslavia. In respect of two projects, the decision has not been taken by the Yugoslavia authorities. In respect of the remaining four projects, EPI has not been awarded the contract for various reasons reportedly arising from suitability of specifications, choice of technology, entrustment of a part of the contract with Yugoslav companies, etc.

Police Organisation

585. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come across the statement of the Chairman of the Police Commission that the Police organisation should be statutorily an independent organisation outside the purview of Government and that the interference of the Politicians has brought down the morale of the Police Force; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remedy the above drawbacks and made the Police set-up an independent organisation with statutory support?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Chairman of the National Police Commission has not made any such statement, nor has any such recommendation/suggestion been made by the Commission on these lines.

Amount received from Big Houses to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund for Flood Victims

586. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of cash/kind received so far from the Big Houses as donation to the P.M.'s National Relief Fund for flood victims in the country particularly for West Bengal when it is universally acknowledged as a national calamity; and

(b) the names of the big houses who responded and the amount donated separately?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Contributions of Rs. 10,000 and above received from private sector establishments in the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund for flood relief in various states including West Bengal from 1st July, 1978 to 15th November, 1978 have amounted to Rs. 76,88,924.00.

(b) A statement showing the names of such donors and the amount donated by them is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-2790\$78].

Complaints against Shipping Corporation of India ..

597. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that some of the major shippers who are annoyed with the Shipping Corporation of India services had sent a telex complaints which say that the SCT seems to have overlooked the interest of the exporters and country at large and that the European market which promises at least a 100 million turnover in the future could well be lost to India for ever; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Yes. In a telex representation recently made to the Ministry, some export organisation of sea food in Bombay have inter alia brought to our notice this aspect. The main point made in the representation is that the Shipping Corporation of India Limited has prescribed a certain minimum temperature at the time of loading of sea food cargo, which is not acceptable to the exporters. The matter has been referred to the Ministry of Commerce. That Ministry has not so far communicated its decision.

साबुन, माचिस तथा बनस्पति तेल बनाने के लिये
बहुराष्ट्रीय फर्मों को लायसेंस

588. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार साबुन, माचिस, बनस्पति तेल आदि घपत की वस्तुओं के उत्पादन के लिये कुछ बहुराष्ट्रीय फर्मों को लाइसेंस देने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा माझि) : (क) औद्योगिक स्वीकृतियों के लिए सचिवालय के पास प्रांकड़ों के अनुसार किसी भी बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनी भयंका उनको भारतीय सहायक कंपनियों को साबुन, दियासलाई तथा वनस्पति तेल बनाने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी करने हेतु कोई भी आवेदन पत्र सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कंट्रोल के कपड़े का उत्पादन करने के लिए हथकरघा उद्योग को सौंपा गया दायित्व

589. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित मात्रा में कंट्रोल के कपड़े का उत्पादन करने में कपड़ा मिलों को समस्याओं का देखने हुए मंत्रालय ने ऐसे कपड़े का उत्पादन का दायित्व हथकरघा उद्योग को सौंप दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान कौन-सी कपड़ा मिलें अपेक्षित मात्रा में कपड़े का उत्पादन नहीं कर सकी हैं ;

(ग) विन्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के हेतु प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए कंट्रोल के कपड़े का कितना कोटा निर्धारित किया हुआ है ; और

(घ) इस उद्देश्य के लिए हथकरघा क्षेत्र को कितनी सहायता दी जाएगी तथा उनके राज्यवार प्रांकड़े क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा माझि) : (क) और (ख) नियन्त्रित कपड़े का उत्पादन और वितरण करने सम्बन्धी नयी योजना तथा पुरानी सार्वधिक योजना को प्रतिस्थापित करने सम्बन्धी कारणों का उल्लेख लोक सभा में 7-8-1978 को उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा दिए गए वस्त्र नीति विवरण के पैरा 5 और 6 में विस्तार में किया गया है। नियन्त्रित कपड़े का उत्पादन करने सम्बन्धी दायित्व को पूरा करने में कुछ मिलों ने चूक की है। जिन मिलों ने 1977-78 के दौरान अपना दायित्व पूरा करने के मामले में चूक की है उनके नाम संलग्न विवरण 1 के रूप में दिए गए हैं। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L.T.—2791/78) केवल डमी स्थिति के कारण नई योजना बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पैदा हुई जिसमें अब प्रारम्भ में मिल तथा हथकरघा दोनों क्षेत्रों से और अन्ततोगत्वा केवल हथकरघा क्षेत्र से ही नियन्त्रित कपड़ा प्राप्त करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। नियन्त्रित कपड़े के उत्पादन और प्राप्ति पर राजमहायता दी जाती है और आशा की जाती है कि इस योजना से गरीब वर्गों के लोगों को सस्ता

कपड़ा उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य के साथ-साथ हथकरघा क्षेत्र का तेजी से विकास करने का उद्देश्य भी पूरा हो जायेगा।

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए नियन्त्रित कपड़े का कोटा निर्धारण जनसंख्या के आधार पर 4000 लाख वर्ग मीटर के उत्पादन स्तर को ध्यान में रख कर किया गया है। इस आधार पर विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए निर्धारित किए गए कोटे को संलग्न विवरण II में दर्शाया गया है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L.T.—2791/78] विभिन्न राज्यों को किया गया वास्तविक आबंटन माह प्रति माह होने वाले वास्तविक उत्पादन पर निर्भर करता है।

(घ) चालीस काउन्ट के घागे की धीनियों और साड़ियों के मामले 1 रु 0 प्रति वर्ग मीटर 40 से अधिक पर 60 काउन्ट तक की धीनियों और साड़ियों तथा 60 काउन्ट तक की लुगियों पर 50 पैसा प्रति वर्ग मीटर की दर से राज-महायता दी जाती है। राज महायता यों ही विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए निर्धारित नहीं कर दी जाती बल्कि विभिन्न राज्यों में जनता कपड़े (नियन्त्रित कपड़े जैसा ही) के वास्तविक उत्पादन पर निर्भर करती है।

आपातकाल के दौरान की गई ज्यादतियों के बारे में प्रश्न

590. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपातकाल की ज्यादतियों के लिये नियुक्त आयोग पर केन्द्र द्वारा कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त प्रतिवेदनों के आधार पर दांपी पाये गये उन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 तक कोई कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) 30-10-1978 तक शाह आयोग पर सरकार द्वारा किया गया खर्च 68.84 लाख रुपए है।

(ख) की गई कार्रवाई के व्यौरे का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विबरण

केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो ने निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध दंडनीय अपराध करने के लिये भारतीय दंड संहिता की विभिन्न धाराओं, आयात और निर्यात (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1947, विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 आदि के अधीन आठ प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज की हैं :—

1. श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, भारत की भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री।

2. श्री बी० सी० शुक्ल, भूतपूर्व सूचना और प्रसारण राज्य मंत्री।
3. श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी, भूतपूर्व राजस्व और बैकिंग मंत्री।
4. श्री वंसी लाल, हरियाणा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री।
5. श्री जेल सिंह, पंजाब के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री।
6. श्री पी० सी० सेठी, मध्य प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री।
7. श्री हरदेव जोशी, राजस्थान के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री।
8. श्री धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी।
9. श्री मंजय गांधी।
10. श्री आर० के० धवन, भारत के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के प्रतिरक्तिन निजी सचिव।
11. श्री टी० सेन, केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के भूतपूर्व निदेशक।
12. श्री ए० बी० चौधरी, केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के भूतपूर्व संयुक्त निदेशक।
13. श्री एम० आर० मेहता, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष।
14. श्री जगमोहन, दि० वि० प्रा० के भूतपूर्व उपाध्यक्ष।
15. श्री पी० एम० भिण्डर, दिल्ली पुलिस के भूतपूर्व उप-महानिरीक्षक (रेज)।
16. श्री बी० एन० कपूर, निदेशक, हवाईनिरीक्षण, महानिदेशक, नगर विमानन का कार्यालय।

इन सभी मामलों में जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

जाति के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करना और जाति पांति व्यवस्था को समाप्त करना

591. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जाति के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने और जाति-पांति व्यवस्था समाप्त करने के बारे में राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी और डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया द्वारा प्रवर्तित मूल्यों के अध्ययन और क्रियान्वयन के भंडार में सरकार का विचार उनको स्कूलों के पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल करने, जन गणपत के माध्यम से उनका प्रचार करने और इस प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यक कानून बनाने का है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : राष्ट्रपिता और अन्य उच्च राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के आदर्शों के अनुसरण में सरकार की यह कोशिश है कि जाति के पिछड़ेपन और समाज से जाति बन्धनों को दूर करने के लिए शिक्षण संस्थाओं और विभिन्न

जनसम्मर्क साधनों द्वारा मानस को जागृत करके लोगों की सहायता प्राप्त करके उपयुक्त वातावरण बनाया जाये। नागरिक अधिकतर संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1955 का लक्ष्य भी अस्पृश्यता निवारण है। इस पर आगे कानून बनाना सरकार आवश्यक नहीं समझती है।

Murder Cases in Capital

592. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of murder cases reported in the capital during the past five years, year-wise and how many of these have remained unsolved, yearwise; and

(b) the reasons for the number of unsolved murders being so high?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) The requisite information is as below:—

Year	No. of Murder cases	
	Reported	Unsolved
1973 .	152	29
1974 .	171	24
1975 .	164	31
1976	120	16
1977	183	46
1978 (upto 31-10-78)	153	29

(b) Among the important reasons for the murder cases remaining unsolved are that in some cases the deceased could not be identified and no clues of the culprits were available inspite of the best efforts.

A.E.Es. in M.E.S.

593. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) why 130 UPSC AEEs are being inducted in 1978 contrary to Government's directives in their letter No. 7860/CH/EIR dated 1-2-77 in terms of which the ratio of AE to AEE should be brought down to 1:1 by 1980; and

(b) the circumstances leading to the alarming stagnation amongst the civilian engineers in MES and remedial action taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The UPSC were requested to recommend 55 and not 130 candidates for appointment as A.E.Es. Against the requisition for 55 candidates the UPSC have recommended only 16.

(b) There is no alarming stagnation amongst the civilian A.E.Es. in the M.E.S., 75 A.E.Es. were promoted in 1976, 30 in 1977 and 64 in 1978. The junior-most A.E.E. promoted had put in about ten years service in his grade.

दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा अपनाये जाने वाले नियम

594. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा की गई शिकायत के आधार पर बिना वारन्ट किसी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार कर लेती है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के 31 वर्ष बाद भी दिल्ली पुलिस पुराने नियमों का पालन कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो उनमें संशोधन करने अथवा नये नियम बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इम्रिक लाल मंडल) : (क) जब कभी दिल्ली पुलिस किसी व्यक्ति को बिना वारन्ट गिरफ्तार करती है तो ऐसी कार्रवाई लागू कानून के उपबन्धों के अनुसार की जाती है।

(ख) दिल्ली पुलिस अधिनियम, 1 जुलाई, 1978 को लागू हुआ था। जब तक कथित अधिनियम के अधीन नियम नहीं बनाए जाते हैं, तब तक पंजाब पुलिस नियम लागू रहेंगे।

मारे जाने वाले हरिजन और आदिवासियों

595. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, 1977 से अक्तूबर, 1978 के बीच मारे जाने वाले हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनकी राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में कुल कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटेल) : (क) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ख) सभी अपराधिक मामलों में कार्रवाई कानून के अनुसार की जाती है। जिन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की गई है उनकी संख्या एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विबरण

राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार जून, 1977 से अक्तूबर, 1978 तक गैर-अनुसूचित जातियों और गैर-अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों द्वारा मारे गये अनुसूचित

जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

राज्य का नाम	अनुसूचित जातियों के मारे गए व्यक्ति	अनुसूचित जनजातियों के मारे गए व्यक्ति
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	6	3 (अगस्त, 78 तक)
बिहार	49	10 (अगस्त, 78 तक)
गुजरात	20	34 (अगस्त, 78 तक)
हरियाणा	6	2 (मई, 78 तक)
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	शून्य (जुलाई 78 तक)
कर्नाटक	13	6 (अगस्त, 78 तक)
केरल	4	1 (अप्रैल, 78 तक)
मध्य प्रदेश	64	47 (अगस्त, 78 तक)
महाराष्ट्र	18	19 (अप्रैल, 78 तक)
उड़ीसा	4	2 (सितम्बर, 78 तक)
पंजाब	13	3 (अगस्त, 78 तक)
राजस्थान	50	32 (जुलाई, 78 तक)
तमिल नाडु	2	2 (दिसम्बर, 1977 तक)
उत्तर प्रदेश	228	90 (जुलाई, 78 तक)
पश्चिम बंगाल	1	1 (अप्रैल, 78 तक)
दादरा और नगर हवेली	1	1 (जुलाई, 78 तक)
पांडिचेरी	2	1 (जुलाई, 78 तक)
	482	254

शेष राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के संबंध में सूचना शून्य है।

Shortage of Medical Officers in Defence Services

596. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of medical officers in the Defence Services;

(b) if so, what is the total number of posts in each of the services viz. Army, Navy and Air Force and how many of the above are vacant as on 30th June, 1978;

(c) whether it is a fact that the candidates from Armed Forces Medi-

cal College, Pune are not enough to fill up all the posts; and

(d) if so, will Government continue those medical officers who are Short Service Commissioned Officers as Permanent Commissioned Officers in Army Medical Corps?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. At present there is only a marginal shortage of medical officers in the Defence Services.

(b) The manpower position as on 30th June, 1978 in Army, Navy and Air Force is as under:—

Service	Authorised	Present	Vacant
Army	3656	3382	274
Navy	101	187	4
Air Force	493	477	16
TOTAL	4340	4046	294

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. Serving Short Service Commissioned Officers are given Permanent Commission through a departmental examination. Officers having 2 to 5 years of service and eligible in all respects are permitted to appear in the examination. Officers who find place after selection, in the merit list, are granted Permanent Commission.

Crisis in Paint Industry

597. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the paint industry is facing a crisis due to rising cost of raw materials, un-utilised capacity and demand stagnation for the products;

(b) whether Indian Paint Association has pointed out to Government the heavy incidence of direct levies

and indirect taxes as the main reason for crisis in paint industry;

(c) what is the installed capacity of the paint industry in the country and the actual production during the last three years; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to put the paint industry on a sound footing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) All points attract excise duty at the rate of 15 per cent *ad valorem*. In 1977 the Indian Paint Association had identified certain high performance paints which are used as protection against Chemicals and Marine Corrosion. The Government fixed a lower rate of duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on such paints instead of 15 per cent. The paint Association has further identified certain paints items for which they have asked for lower rate of excise duty of 10 per cent. This representation is at present under the consideration of the Government in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

(c) The total installed capacity and production of paints, enamels and varnishes during the last three years and January—August 1978 by the organized units borne on the DGTD list, is given below:

Installed Capacity (Tonnes)	Production (Tonnes)			
	1975	1976	1977 (Jan—Aug)	1978 (Jan—Aug)
1,12,500	63,914	75,950	76,268	55,920

The exact installed capacity of the small scale paint industry is not known. The estimated production of the small scale units was 53,500 tonnes in 1974-75 and 66,300 tonnes in 1976-77. The capacity utilisation as per the 1972 Census data was around 50 per cent.

(d) Indian Paint Industry is in sound footing and production is increasing year to year.

Fast Cargo Service to USA Gulf from India

508. DR. VASANT KUMAR FANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shipping Corporation of India during the Admiral Shri Nanda's Chairmanship had started a fast cargo service to USA Gulf from India with its base as Singapore;

(b) whether due to application of 'non conference' rates, this service was operating at a loss to the tune of 5 crores as the freights were about 17 per cent less than the Conference rates;

(c) whether the new Managing Director has decided to discontinue this service, if so, from what dates; and

(d) whether Government propose to inquire into the reasons for starting such a service which led to loss and fix the responsibility for such decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). In 1975, the West Coast of India/USA Conference decided to merge a substantial part of the Bunker Surcharge and the Suez Surcharge into the basic tariff rates and also to increase the freight rates. We considered that since surcharges are temporary in nature, the Bunker Surcharge should vary from time to time according to changes in oil prices, and Suez Canal having been opened in June, 1975, the Suez Surcharge should be abolished. The Conference, however, merged both the surcharges in the basic freight and also increased the freight rates. The Indian member lines, namely, the Shipping Corporation of India and the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., thereafter resigned their membership from the Conference in July 1975.

It might be noted that the Indian member lines were able to resist a similar move in the East Coast of India/USA Conference.

Subsequently, the Shipping Corporation started from 15-7-1976 a fast round-the-world cargo service in the interest of the Indian trade and with a view to covering the areas catered by the West Coast of India/USA Conference. The Service catered the West Coast of India, via Suze to US Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico Ports. Panama, then to Ports in South East Asia and Singapore. It collected its basic cargo from Singapore.

In spite of appeal issued by the Ministry of Commerce to the Indian shippers to patronise only the Indian lines and the freight rates of the Service being kept lower than the conference rates, the Service did not attract adequate cargo and ran into losses. The loss during the period April, 1977 to January, 1978 was Rs. 4.83 crores. The Service was, therefore, discontinued from 1-1-1978.

The Shipping Corporation had taken a business decision in operating the Service. The question of an inquiry into a matter like this does not, therefore, arise.

Bus Service from Janakpuri to I.T.O. Complex

599. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no regular direct D.T.C. bus service from Janakpuri to ITO complex;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the residents and the associations of Janakpuri have asked for introduction of a regular bus service from Janakpuri to ITO complex and vice-versa;

(c) if so, when the DTC bus service is going to be started; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the DTC.

(d) Two high frequency routes are operating in addition to a number of office trips between Janakpuri and Central Sectt. From Central Sectt. 13 routes are operating for I.T.O. There is no difficulty for commuters to reach I.T.O. with one change at Central Sectt. which is an important change-over point in the net-work of DTC services. It is not possible for the Corporation to connect all localities of the city with each other by direct services and the route pattern does provide for convenient change-over facilities at important nodal points.

Long Wave Broadcasting

600. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with Government to go in for long wave broadcasting; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). At present, there is no proposal to start Long Wave Broadcasting in India. Such a proposal can be considered only if the long wave band is allocated to broadcasting service in Region III (Asia and Pacific countries) by the International Telecommunication Union.

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 560 dated 19-7-78 re: Licences to Birla Group.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): In the reply given to parts (a) to (c) of Unstarred Question No. 560 on 19th July, 1978, the period upto which approvals were issued under the provisions of the MRTP Act was indicated as July-September, 1977. The correct position is that it should have been 'July-December 77'. The inconvenience caused is regretted.

This error did not immediately come to the notice of the Ministry of Industry. As soon as the error was detected, the Lok Sabha Secretariat was informed accordingly.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PRESS COUNCIL (PROCEDURE FOR NOMINATION OF MEMBERS) RULES, 1978 AND ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF FILM AND TELEVISION INSTITUTE OF INDIA, PUNE FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Press Council (Procedure for nomination of the Members) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1351 in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Press Council Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2792/78]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2793/78].

(3) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2794/78]

AGREEMENT WITH STATE OF ASSAM FOR MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY LINKS IN THE STATE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Agreement dated the 14th June, 1978 entered into between the Central Government and the Government of the State of Assam in respect of the development and maintenance of road links of National Highways situated in the State of Assam, under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2795/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955, CORRIGENDUM TO AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL SILK BOARD, 1976-77 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF JUTE CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Jute (Licensing and Control) Third Amendment Order, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 576(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1978.

(ii) The Cotton Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 2515 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2796/78]

(2) A copy of 'Corrigendum' (Hindi and English versions) to the Audited Accounts of the Central Silk Board for the year 1976-77. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2797/78]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi* version) of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2798/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1958 AND SIKH GURDWARAS BOARD ELECTION (2ND AMDT.) RULES 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

(i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 436(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1978.

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 436(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1978.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1070 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1978.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1181 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1978.

(v) The Indian Police Service (Uniform) Amendment Rules,

1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1185 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1978.

(vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Sixth Amendment Regulations 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 501(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1978.

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) Second Amendment Rules, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 506(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1978.

(viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Second Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1247 in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1978.

(ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1248 in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1978.

(x) The Indian Forest Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 531(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1978.

(xi) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) Third Amendment Regulation 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 532(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2799/78]

(2) A copy of the Sikh Gurdwaras Board Election (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 475(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 146 of the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2800/78].

*The English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 31st August, 1978.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS ACT, 1873.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 443(E) and 444(E) is published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to motor vehicles, tractors and internal combustion engines etc. from Excise Duty.

(ii) G.S.R. 1105 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to scrap iron and steel melting scrap from Excise Duty.

(iii) G.S.R. 1106 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to parts of storage batteries from Excise Duty.

(iv) G.S.R. 452(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to base filter paper from Excise Duty.

(v) G.S.R. No. 492(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding raising the countervailing duty of customs leviable on imported man-made metallic yarn.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2801/78]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English

versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 505(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(ii) G.S.R. 508(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rate of exchange for conversion of Belgian France, Deutsche Marks and Dutch Guilders into Indian currency or vice-versa. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2802/78]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873:—

(i) The Post Office Savings Banks (Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 482(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1978.

(ii) G.S.R. 483(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1978, notifying interest on the balance at credit of a Public Account in the Post Office Savings Bank. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2803/78]

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the Calling Attention Notice.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, I want to point out....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: **

SHRI JYOTIRMOY B. OSU (Diamond Harbour): * * *

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the House to assist me to go on. Let us go in an orderly manner.

(Interruptions)

***Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you are continuously on your legs.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I rise on a point of order Rule 353(3) says that no allegation...

MR. SPEAKER: You are on Questions? I have disallowed it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am asking for a clarification, because no name has been mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER: That subject is over. The Question Hour is over.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You must give a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: On an abstract question no ruling is given.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I raise a point of order. This pertains to certain matters relating to the question hour.

MR. SPEAKER: That you cannot raise. Don't record.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: * * *

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be a point of order on an abstract question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Then how can we function?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't function. It relates to the Question Hour. Now it is abstract.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, it is a question of procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot raise it now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have given a notice under rule 314(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha with the ob-

ject of raising a relevant matter involving the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (6th Lok Sabha), particularly with reference to certain omission that has been revealed in the said publication, especially on page 122.

MR. SPEAKER: That subject is not before the House. By merely giving notice, it does not become relevant. When I list it, you can raise it. (Interruptions)

My order is that it is not going to be taken up today. When I list it, you can raise it.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
REPORTED OUTBREAK OF ENCEPHALITIS IN AN EPIDEMIC FORM IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

SHRI YADAVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported outbreak of encephalitis in an epidemic form in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other parts of the country and the steps taken by Government to check it."

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल इतना ग्रहण है कि इसमें कुछ विशेष विवरण उपस्थित करना पड़ेगा, इसलिये अगर थोड़ा विस्तृत हो जाये तो क्षमा करें।

एनसेफलाइटिस भारत में एक स्थातिकमारी रोग के रूप में विद्यमान रहा है और 1954-55 से यह रोग समय-समय पर फैलता रहा है।

SHRI N. SREENKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): On a point of order. The practice is that when a question is put or any matter is raised in English, the reply should also be in English,

* * * Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: The ruling has already been given that if the Minister feels unable to answer in English, he can do in Hindi.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद दास : अध्यक्ष महाशय, मैं तो हिन्दी में जवाब देता हूँ क्योंकि वह मेरे लिये सुविधाजनक पड़ता है, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य की सुविधा के लिए अंग्रेजी में पढ़ देता हूँ।

Introduction

Encephalitis has been present in India as an endemic disease and there have been periodic outbreaks of the diseases since 1954-55. A number of illnesses may manifest as encephalitis syndrome. Some of the important ones are:—

- (i) Meningitis aseptic
- (ii) Malignant Malaria or Cerebral malaria
- (iii) Pyogenic Meningitis (Septicaemia)
- (iv) Typhoid fever
- (v) Tuberculous meningitis
- (vi) Syphilis.

The number of seizures and deaths reported due to Japanese Encephalitis from the various States are as under:—

Name of State	No. of Seizure	No. of deaths
Bihar	755	252
U.P.	3044	909
West Bengal	1218	544
Assam	400	213
Arunachal Pradesh	22	5
Tripura	19	2
Nagaland	12	..
Mizoram	2	..
Manipur	Not available	2
Madhya Pradesh	22	5
Karnataka	72	18
Rajasthan	4	3
Tamil Nadu	400	120
		2073

Japanese Encephalitis virus is a mosquito borne disease belonging to group B virus. This disease spreads through mosquito bites. Usually the infection is confined to birds, pigs and other cattle. These animals when infected do not suffer from Encephalitis. Human beings unfortunately are highly susceptible, although by and large only a few suffer from grave illness. The infection is picked up by the mosquitoes from the reservoir which is generally birds/animals and then transmitted to man. The man is the blind end of the transmission. Man to man transmission of Japanese Encephalitis does not occur.

Symptoms

JE causes acute inflammatory disease of short duration involving parts of brain, spinal cord and meninges. J.E. may also manifest with signs of meningeal irritation i.e. headache, backache, neck rigidity. The core symptoms relate to the degree and extent of inflammation of the brain and therefore manifest by moderate to high fever and symptoms and signs of loss of consciousness of various grades like confusion, convulsions, stupor, coma accompanied with or without varying degree of neurologic deficits. Death occurs usually due to cerebral damage which is due to inflammation or deficiency of microcirculation. Fatality ranges upto 60 per cent.

PREVENTION

1. Reduction in the density of mosquito population.

As the disease is transmitted through mosquitoes, it is essential to reduce the density of mosquito population in the community. The vector mosquitoes are mainly outdoor resters but during summer particularly in areas where temperature is high and humidity is low, they rest indoors. The density of mosquitoes shows rising trend from August reaching peak during Septem-

ber. Following measures are recommended to be taken to reduce the density of mosquito population:

(a) Intensive indoor weekly spraying with Pyrethrum, thermal fog mist in all the rooms once a week for four weeks.

(b) Fogging with 5 per cent Malathion outside the houses once a fortnight for three fortnights. This method will kill the outdoor resting vector population as well as larvae.

Other measures like sources reduction and antilarval measures are also to be taken up.

2. Vaccination

Japan is the only country manufacturing JE vaccine and therefore, its availability is limited. Two injections at an interval of 7-14 days have to be given. Protection is generally from 6 months to one year. The target group needing vaccination has to be selected carefully. Since the vaccine has a negative phase its role is only during inter-epidemic period. The technical advice is that vaccination should be completed a month ahead of an anticipation epidemic.

The liquid vaccine has to be stored at 2°C to 8°C temperature in the dark and should not be frozen. The vaccination remains stable for about a year under this condition. Freeze dried vaccine is stored at minus 20°C and continues to be stable for about 5 years. A technical protocol for administration of vaccine has been prepared by the Directorate General of Health Services in consultation with experts and the same has been sent to affected States.

Efforts are also being made to prepare a project report on the possibility and viability of establishing of production units of this vaccine in the country.

3. Other preventive measures

People are advised to take personal protection by way of wearing long

sleeves shirts, use of repellents at nights, mosquito nets, flitting in the house in the evening etc.

For training of workers from the affected States for quick diagnosis of the disease, a workshop is proposed to be held at the N.I.V. Pune.

No specific treatment is available but symptomatic and supporting treatment is given. Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs are also being tried for the treatment of cases of this disease. Cases which were admitted in institutions providing Ayurvedic treatment have shown improvement. Arrangement have been made to set up a 10 bedded hospital in the Regional Research Institute, Calcutta for cases from West Bengal and nearby areas. Similarly, it is proposed to set up a 10 bedded hospital near Patna for treatment of such cases from Bihar.

Central Assistance:

In order to reinforce and intensify the spray work, the following additional supplies of insecticides have been arranged:

1. U. P. 200 MT of BHC has been assigned and the State Health authorities have been requested to collect from Municipal Corporation of Delhi
2. Bihar 100 MT of BHC is being despatched from M/s Haryana Chemicals by QTS rail service against a contract placed by the DGS & D
3. West Bengal 12 MT from M/s Hindustan Insecticides Ltd has been assigned to the State

In addition to indoor spraying, fogging with 5 per cent Malathion in diesel will be carried out. Necessary quantity of malathion has been procured and is being provided to the concerned States. Fogging machines and sprayers have been/are being distributed to States concerned.

The Central Government has also arranged for training of operators

[Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav]

from each State for operating those machines. A course for the purpose has already been organised at NMEP and courses are also being organised at Lucknow, Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore.

The maximum readily available quantities of 68,000 doses of Vaccine have already been procured, 47,900 doses from M/s. Toshiba Kagaku Kogyo Co. Ltd. of Tokyo as a free gift and 20,100 doses supplied by WHO. Subject to observance of guidelines being provided by Directorate General of Health Services for using this vaccine these are being distributed as under:

U P	25,000
Bihar	20,000
Assam	1,000
Orissa	1,000
Madhya Pradesh	1,000
NVI. Pune	500

The balance quantity will be kept by NICD, Delhi for distribution later as may be required.

The drugs like ampicillin, decadron and manittal have been arranged by the Government of India

Government of India have sent experts from D.G.H.S., Indian Council of Medical Research, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, National Institute of Virology to the affected States to advise them to take measures for the prevention of the disease. Senior officers of Ministry of Health have also visited the concerned States. I also visited Bihar.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: The hon. Minister has admitted that this disease has been endemic in this country from 1953-54. Naturally it is expected that it can become epidemic also. Firstly, I would like to know what the past Governments have been doing in this matter. When such a

deadly disease was endemic, did they start any development work? Because, the statement that he has given shows that they know the symptoms, they know the causes. Did they ever try from 1953 till now, to remove those causes, to develop treatment, prophylactic, preventive as well as curative, which the Japanese have done after such a long time? Then, from 1953-54 there have been a number of floods in this country. And after the floods, it is the best situation for these mosquitoes to breed and develop. Even localised also in certain districts of the country this disease has broken out. I would very much like to know what the Government of India has been doing over this long period without expecting that this disease would become endemic and epidemic in the country and to check it. After the recent wide-scale floods in North India when the conditions were ideal for these killer mosquitoes to breed, did they take any preventive action to have these mosquitoes destroyed as soon as the floods have receded?

As you see from the figures, that is the way the Department has been going after it. The number of deaths in the country has been alarming. I leave all the other figures and only take the figures of Uttar Pradesh. There, 909 people, according to them, have died. But, according to our information, the figure is about 2000. Then, Sir in Bihar, 252 people are said to have died and yet, reports are still pouring in that the disease is taking a heavy toll of the civil population in spite of the statement that is given here that 'we are doing this and we are doing that'.

I would also further like to know whether the steps that have been mentioned in this statement are being effectively carried out in the different States and the check the Government of India is keeping over the matter.

" These are my three points on which I would like the Minister for Health and Family Welfare to enlighten this House.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, यह ठीक है कि 1954-55 से इस बीमारी का पता इन्डोमिक बीमारी के रूप में चला लेकिन तब तक बहुत कम लोगों को यह बीमारी होती थी इसलिए लोगों का ध्यान इस बीमारी की ओर आकर्षित नहीं हुआ (व्यवधान) सरकार का ध्यान भी आकर्षित नहीं हुआ, यह बात भी मैं मान लेता हूँ। यह बात भी ठीक है कि इस बीच में जो रिसर्च वर्क हुआ उसमें इस बीमारी के लिए कोई डेफिनिट दवा निकालने में कामयाबी हासिल नहीं हुई। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बीमारी सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं हुई है अमरीका जैसे डेवलपड कंट्री में भी है। आज तक इस बीमारी के लिए जो इलाज निकला है वह जापानी वैक्सीन के रूप में ही है। . . . (Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: No running commentary please. It will disturb him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You can ask them not to record.

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, it will not be recorded, but it will disturb him.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : जहाँ तक प्रीवियस गवर्नमेंट और उसके कामों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं किसी सरकार या किसी और को कोई दोष नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन इतनी बात सत्य है कि पिछले बीस वर्षों में इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी जानकारी अपेक्षित थी वह जानकारी नहीं मिली। इसके लिए मैं अपने देश के साइंटिस्टों को भी दोष नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि सारी दुनिया में लोग इसमें लगे हुए हैं लेकिन वहाँ भी कुछ नहीं निकाल पाये।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने प्रिवेटिव मेजर की कही है। जापान ने जो वैक्सीन निकाली है वह अगर 60 करोड़ लोगों के लिए भेजने की बात कही जाये तो 120 करोड़ वैक्सीन की आवश्यकता होगी। इतनी मात्रा में यह वैक्सीन आर्थिक दृष्टि से और जापा में जो इसका प्रोडक्शन होता है उसके हिसाब से शायद पूरी नहीं बैठेगा। जहाँ तक वैक्सीन के प्रोडक्शन की बात है, हमने अपने विभाग का प्रोजेक्ट बनाने के लिए कहा है। इस प्रोजेक्ट को कितनी जल्दी और कैसे बना सकते हैं, इसकी तैयारी करा रहे हैं। जापान और अमरीका ने यह वैक्सीन बनाई है। अमरीका इस वैक्सीन को

बनाने के लिए नॉन्हाऊ देने के लिए तैयार है। जापान से भी हमारी बात जारी है। वहाँ से भी अगर मदद मिलती है तो उसको लेकर हम इस काम को करना चाहते हैं।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा, यह बीमारी मच्छरों के द्वारा फैलती है। इसके लिए भी हमने प्रिवेटिव मेजर्स लिए हैं ताकि इन्टेंसिव स्प्रे करके मच्छरों की बुनियादी को समाप्त कर दिया जाये। इस कार्य के लिए 14 फार्मिंग और फैंटम मशीनें दी जा चुकी हैं जो कि ट्रक्स पर आती हैं। 15-16 मशीनें पोर्ट वर्क्स स्ट्राइक के कारण रुकी पड़ी हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't answer him.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : कुछ मशीनें दे चुके हैं, कुछ दे रहे हैं। एक लाख वैक्सीन मंगाने का इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं, जिस से उम्मीद है हमारा काम ठीक से चल जायेगा। जहाँ तक स्प्रे का सवाल है—हमारे पास बी०एच०सी० और माल्थियन है, इन का उपयोग हो रहा है और ये दोनों कारगर हैं, इनका जितना इन्टेंसिव उपयोग कर लेंगे, उतनी सफलता मिल जायेगी।

श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन (बालाघाट): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस विषय पर मंत्री जी का जवाब सुना और उन का लिखित जवाब भी देखा। आप के माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से कहना है—यह नई सरकार लापरवाही कर के परिवार नियोजन के काम में लगी हुई है। लाखों आदमी इस भयंकर बीमारी से मर रहे हैं और मंत्री महोदय दिखावटी आंसू बहा कर अपने वक्तव्य में साफ-साफ कह रहे हैं कि यह बीमारी मच्छरों से हुई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय और उन की सरकार को मालूम नहीं था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले 100 सालों में भी मरने वालों की ऐसी बाढ़ नहीं आई, जैसी बाढ़ अब आई है, लाखों-करोड़ों लोग इस महामारी में फंसे हुए हैं? इसका प्रबन्ध करने के लिये सरकार का तरफ़ से क्या चेष्टा की गई? आज यह बतलाया जा रहा है कि यह बीमारी 1954-55 से है, पूछना चाहता हूँ—पिछले 2 वर्षों में सरकार ने क्या किया। आज पूरा भारत मच्छर-पीड़ित है। हम दिल्ली में रहते हैं—जरा हमारे क्वार्टरों में चल कर देखिये—मंत्री महोदय के बंगलों में तो छिड़काव हो जाता होगा। मच्छर मारने की दवायें इतनी महंगी हो गई हैं कि आम आदमी तो उन को खरीद ही नहीं सकता। आप देख लीजिये—पहले "फ्लिट" का क्या दाम था और

[श्री कचरसाल हेमराज जैन]

घाज क्या दाम है—घाज कौन उस का उपयोग कर सकता है ? घाज इस बीमारी से जिन के परिवार उजड़ गये हैं—उन की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिये घाप ने क्या किया है ? इस तरह जवाब दे देने से कि यह जापानी बीमारी है, ये मच्छर जापान से आ गये हैं—काम नहीं चलेगा। इन का निर्यात करने का घाईर किस ने दिया, जो वे जापान से चल कर यहां आ गये। घाप के मंत्रालय में इस बीमारी का नाम अभी तक “एन्सीफैलाइटिस” ही रखा हुआ है;—इस का हिन्दी में क्या नाम है ? हमारे देश की जनता, हमारे ग्रामीण अभी तक इस का नाम नहीं जानते हैं;—इस का नाम हिन्दी में क्यों परिवर्तित नहीं किया गया और लोगों को क्यों बतलाया नहीं गया ?

श्री उष सेन (देवरिया) : हिन्दी में इस को “मस्तिष्क ज्वर” कहते हैं।

श्री कचरसाल हेमराज जैन : इस पर्व में इसका हिन्दी नाम क्यों नहीं छापा गया ? मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी सूचना दे दी—हर स्टेट की जानकारी दे दी गई है जापान से दवाई मंगाई जा रही है, उस के आंकड़े उन्होंने बतला दिये हैं, घाने पर यहां भी भेजेंगे, वह भी भेजेंगे, लेकिन हमारा कहना यह है—उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य प्रदेशों में इस बीमारी के कारण जिन परिवारों को क्षति पहुंची है, उन की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिये यह सरकार घोषणा करे। जिस घर में एक मुख्य पालक हो और वह मर जाये, तो उस के बच्चों की जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा, उस परिवार का पालन कैसे होगा ?

श्री डी०टी० के छिड़काव की यह हालत है—हम देख रहे हैं कि छिड़काव के बाद मच्छर वापस आ कर बड़े आराम से खेलते हैं। घाप का स्वास्थ्य विभाग इतना भ्रष्ट हो गया कि डी०टी० पाउडर बिल्कुल नकली आ रहा है, उस का मच्छरों पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ रहा है। इन सब बातों पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। देश के स्वास्थ्य की पूरी जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार की है और आप अपने उत्तरदायित्व से दूर नहीं हो सकते हैं।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावना से प्रसन्न हूँ और उन की भावनाओं का आदर भी करता हूँ।

SHRI SARAT KAR (Cuttack): Sir, everybody knows that this has become a national crisis. So, I shall ask the Minister to see that there should be proper advertisement and consciousness should be aroused specially, throughout the country and, among the rural folks, by cinema, ad-

vertisement or by microphone so that the people may have their own personal protection as he has suggested. Since government are not able to provide full protection at least to those individuals who want to take protection and who do not read newspapers should be taught about it. Most of the State Governments—at least I can say of Orissa—are not fully equipped. From the statistics I find that only one thousand vaccination tubes have been supplied to Orissa Government. I will urge upon the hon'ble Minister to provide more vaccination tubes and also simultaneously undertake aerial spraying of malathion. The aerial spraying is necessary as it will be physically impossible for the health workers to do it. I would like to point out that as inside spraying machinery is not available to the poor persons and they are not able to purchase even a mosquito net, so aerial spraying should be undertaken so that the morale of the people is kept up. It is still a mysterious disease as most of the doctors still differ. Enough protection should be taken for this disease and masses should be involved in fighting against this disease. Government alone cannot fight it.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, जहां तक प्रचार की बात है, प्रचार भी हम ने प्रारम्भ कर दिया है और हर जगह के डाक्टरों को यह हिदायत दी है कि अगर यह बीमारी हो तो देखें कि किस प्रकार से हुई है और कैसे इस का इलाज कर सकते हैं। प्रिवेंटिव का तरीका भी अपनाए हुए हैं और कोणिश कर रहे हैं कि इस पर हम काबू पा लें।

एक बात और सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि जान की कीमत है लेकिन इतने बड़े देश में अगर 6 हजार या 8 हजार लोगों में यह बीमारी हो और उन में से दो हजार या तीन हजार मौतें हो गई हों, तो इस से कम तो सड़क के एक्सीडेंट्स में भी मौतें नहीं होती हैं। इस तरह से एक हैबक फैल गया है। यह ठीक है कि एक एक आदमी की जान की कीमत है लेकिन हैबक फैलने से ज्यादा परेशानी है। पाँच छः बीमारियाँ होती हैं और अगर उन में से कोई एक बीमारी किसी को हो जाती है तो उस को यह चिन्ता हो जाती है कि हम को एन्फेलाइटिस हो गया है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस की जानकारी सब को हो लेकिन हैबक न फैले क्योंकि उसक फैलने से ज्यादा परेशानी होती है।

जहां तक एरियल स्प्रेडिंग का सवाल है, अभी तक एरियल स्प्रेडिंग का एक्सपेरीमेंट नहीं किया गया है लेकिन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस को भी चैक कर के देख लो।

वैक्सीन के बारे में मैंने पहले भी बताया है कि कुछ मंगया है और एक लाख और मंगाने की बात कर रहे हैं। अपने यहां भी वैक्सीन बनाने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। जो सरकार से हो सकता है, वह करने में सरकार कभी भी पीछे नहीं रहेगी।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, this encephalitis has not erupted overnight and also not for the first time and I am telling this House that this hon'ble Minister is bolting the stable after the horse is stolen. I will tell you how. (*Interruptions*) This year during June and August there were numerous cases in Bokaro district in Bihar—the State from where the hon'ble Minister comes—and there was larger outbreak in Dibrugarh between August and September and no serious preventive measures was taken. I am wanting to ask this hon'ble Minister that he is fogging the House very well and why is it that he did not rush the fogging machine then and there so that timely preventive measure could have prevented, though in his language, उन्होंने कह दिया कि दो हजार मर गए इतने बड़े मुल्क में, तो क्या हुआ। उनके लिए दो हजार कुछ नहीं है लेकिन हमारे लिए तो एक ग्रादमी भी काफी है।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैंने कहा था कि एक ग्रादमी की भी कीमत है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि उस की जान की कीमत नहीं है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : हम ने बिलिविंग पाउडर रात को 11 बजे मांगा था कि कोलरा से मर रहे हैं फ्लड में, मगर वह भी आप न दे सके। खैर, छोड़िये इस को।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : हम ने भेजा था।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : हमें नहीं मिला। छोड़िये, इस बात को।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This encephalitis is not new. It is a virus-borne disease. The country came to know of it first in the 1950s. In 1973, as far as I know, there were about 200 cases in Assam between June and August. There were 400 similar cases in Bankura closely following that.

Then, in 1976 there was a bigger attack of this in Burdwan district.

Sir, I only wish and pray humbly that the Ministers do a little home work, they do a little reading of the records that are there in their *mohafiz khana*. There is a report of the public Accounts Committee on Genetic Control of Malaria Unit which has revealed how the American Army Pathological Institute was conducting research in this country through migratory birds in Siberia, China and Russia and Dr. Salim Ali of the Bombay Natural Society was cutting those birds and sending the blood and serum in slides to Bangkok and Washington. What was the object? The object was to perfect the biological warfare. The same ICMR chief, Dr. Gopalan is still sitting there. There are serious charges that he has used...

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not come to individuals.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What did he do? He used...

MR. SPEAKER: You are again coming back to that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not using his name. He used certain coloured vaccine on human elements as a test case. I do not want to elaborate; the cases are going in. This is a very serious matter. This is a Ministry which has always been left in the hands of bureaucrats and many of them are on the pay-rolls of foreign agents. This is most unfortunate.

MR. SPEAKER: Again...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not mentioned any name.

Mr. Yadav has said that mosquitos carry infection. Are you aware that for dengue fever, monkeys are the biggest reservoir of virus? Are you aware of the fact that if you suppress dengue fever, yellow fever virus comes up? Are you aware of the fact that for Encephalitis virus, pigs, cattle and some other varieties of animals are also a reservoir.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The encephalitis today is taking a heavy toll. How does he say that the deaths are only 2000? Where is the machinery for recording the deaths and the cause of deaths? It may be in a few cities that you have a burning ground or a crematorium, where there is a register to record the names etc. But what about the millions and billions of people in the rural areas, where the dead bodies are taken to a *nadi* or tank or burnt somewhere?

I would like to tell Mr. Yadav that the encephalitis deaths are far more than what he is trying to tell the the House. Your doctors sitting in the Nirman Bhavan will always try to take only 10 per cent of the figures and that is the highest that they can accept; they cannot accept more than that.

What is the extent of neglect? This is Japanese type of encephalitis and this has happened because of thirty years of utter neglect of public health.

MR. SPEAKER: You are propounding a thesis here; this is not the time for that. I have given you more than enough time. You have to ask a question only.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to elaborate before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time for that. You can write an article.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am getting educated.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good; nobody is sorry for that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it a fact or not that in 1976, there were 6.5 million malaria cases which were recorded? Then, is it not a fact that in 1977, above four million cases of malaria were recorded? What is the method that the Americans adopted in Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis (VEE) in 1960? Why is it that the same method was not brought of here when actually the first case was detected?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : माननीय सदस्य ने जो एजुकेटिव बडें कहे हैं उन का मैं सत्कार करता हूँ और सदन को कुछ विशेष जानकारी इस तरह से मिल जाया करे तो इसके लिए वे सचमुच ही बधाई के पात्र हैं।

जहां तक पश्चिम की बाढ़ का सम्बन्ध है, जब बाढ़ आई हुई थी तब उनका टेलीफोन आया था और पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के मंत्री और अधिकारी भी आए थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि हेल्थ विभाग के द्वारा जितनी सहायता हो सकती थी की गई। जहां पर वह सहायता मंगा रहे थे वहां पर उनको वह मिलनी चाहिये, यह ठीक है।

जहां तक इस बीमारी का सम्बन्ध है 1954-55 से लेकर आज तक का लेखा-जोखा मैंने सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत कर दिया है। जो रिसर्च हिन्दुस्तान में या विदेशों में हुए हैं उसकी भी जो जानकारी हमारे पास उपलब्ध थी वह हमने दे दी है।

जहां तक मौतों का सवाल है राज्य सरकारें जो अपने अस्पतालों आदि में आंकड़े संग्रह करती हैं और हम को देती हैं वे मैंने दे दिए हैं (इंटरप्राइज) आंकड़े एकत्र करने का जो तरीका है उसको स्वीकार करने में मैंने कोई एतराज नहीं है। मासिकिटी चाहे पिग से या कैटल से या बडें से या रिजर्बॉयर से वायरस लेता है उसका असर जैसे मलेरिया में होता है कि एक मनुष्य से दूसरे में और दूसरे से तीसरे में वह फैलाता है उस तरह का और उतना ज्यादा असर इस में नहीं होता है। हां यह बात ठीक है कि इस में मौतें अधिक होती हैं। इसके प्रति सरकार सावधान है। जो भी प्रिवेंटिव मेसर्ज हैं उनको वह ले रही है। वैक्सीन की बात हो या बी० एच० सी० स्प्रै की बात हो या मैलियन के छिड़काव की बात हो जितना हो सकता है किया जा रहा है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why were fogging machines not rushed as soon as the first case was detected? Let the Minister explain.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : रूस से मशीन को एयर लिफ्ट करके मंगाया गया है।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I am rather sad that Government has shown awareness of the Japanese encephalitis much too later, after its incidence. It has been mentioned at several places that it is in an endemic form. May I, therefore, ask the Government whether—after the recent floods—it was not their normal duty—or do they do it every year—to make some sort of anticipatory projections of epidemics breaking out in the

country? Why was it not done? Anyway, in this statement, why have no dates been given? Most of the seizure cases have occurred during July, August and September. When were these 68,000 vaccines from WHO and the Japanese concern brought to India? Why was there delay in bringing them? Why are not our research institutions like the Haffkine Institute, the National Institute of Virology at Pune or the ICMR concerned with the developing of this vaccine? Several suggestions have been given as to how to prevent this disease from spreading. Were the mass media used for this purpose? Why was not the mass media used? Radio or newspaper advertisements? Government has grossly failed in not giving this, warning essential for preventing and checking the incidence of this disease. Normally they could have anticipated this at the outbreak of the disease but that has not been done. Now that the government had come forward that it is going to do something, we want to know when the first incident of encephalitis was this year found in an endemic form and when were the remedial steps taken? I draw the attention of the government to this fact that in future at least government should not be caught napping; their machinery should make thorough arrangements throughout the country; the government must have a cell which should anticipate things and it should have projections made of epidemic and endemic diseases, so that they can meet them when they break-out. They should make provision far in advance, rather than become wiser after the outbreak of killer disease like this, which has taken a toll of more than 6000 persons in the whole country.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, यह ठीक है कि इस बार देश में भ्रमपूर्व बाढ़ आई और बाढ़ के पानी का जमाव मच्छरों के पैदा होने का कारण होता है। इस बार मच्छरों की संख्या अधिक हो सकती है, जिस की वजह से बीमारी अधिक फैली है, लेकिन जहाँ तक सरकार की बात है, सरकार ने बाढ़ में भी सब जगह यह कोशिश की कि स्प्र हो जिससे कीड़े

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श्रीर मच्छर अधिक न हों। जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का बात है, वह हमने किया है और सभी भी करते जा रहे हैं।

जहाँ तक वैक्सीन मंगाने का सवाल है, जय बांकुरा और बर्दवान में यह हुआ तो पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने गत वर्ष ही 20 जार मंगा लिया था 1976-77 के लास्ट में। इस बार जैसे ही उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में यह बीमारी फैली, तत्काल हमने यहाँ पर इन्फेक्सी और इन्फ्लूएन्जा तथा एक्सटरनल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री को कन्टैक्ट किया। कोई वैक्सीन तो 6 महीने चल सकता है और कोई 3 महीने चल सकता है, इससे ज्यादा दिन नहीं चल सकता है इसलिये हम वैक्सीन को ज्यादा बैंक नहीं कर सकते हैं, उसको लिमिटेड। अगर बहुत दिन रखना हो तो मायनस-20 ट्रेस्परेन्स में रखा जाता है। इसलिये हर जगह रखवा नहीं सकते हैं, यह बड़ी भारी कठिनाई थी।

इस बार उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में यह बीमारी हुई तो तत्काल इसे एयर-लिफ्ट किया, हवाई जहाज से मंगाया, वहाँ भी देरी नहीं की। जितना भी जल्दी हो सकता है, हमने किया है विलम्ब नहीं किया है।

दूसरी बात जो हम कर सकते हैं, वह यह है कि जो दवा मिस्ट्रीमैटीकल मिल सकती है, मेनिट्रल और डैकाड्रान वह भी जितनी जिस राज्य ने मांगी, हमने दी है। यह विषय राज्य का होता है, इसलिये हमने उनको दिया है।

इसके अलावा हमने होम्योपैथी, यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं का भी प्रयोग किया है। इसके लिये भी हमने एक टीम भेजी गोरखपुर में, और मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली के बड़े वैद्य श्री बृहस्पति देव त्रिगुणा ने सिद्ध किया है कि आयुर्वेद में भी इसका इलाज कर देंगे बल्कि उन्होंने यहाँ तक कहा है कि जो भ्रम बच जाते हैं, उनका भी हम इलाज कर देंगे। होम्योपैथी ने भी कमांड किया है कि हम उसका इलाज कर देंगे।

चूँकि माननीय सदस्य ने जानकारों के लिये पूछा इसलिये हमने कहा कि सभी का उपयोग किया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार जो उपाय कर सकती है उसने किये हैं, एक भी उपाय छोड़ा नहीं है।

जहाँ तक प्रोजेक्ट बनाने की बात है कि किस प्रकार से इसे मैनुफैक्चर कर सकते हैं तो अमेरिका ने इस दवा को बनाया था और बाद में उन्होंने बनाना छोड़ दिया। वह नो-हाऊ देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जापान का ज्यादा कारगर था, इसलिये हम इस बार इसको प्रयोग कर रहे हैं।

12.50 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTYFOURTH REPORT

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

TWELFTH REPORT

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I beg to present the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NINTH REPORT

श्री सक्ती नारायण नायक (खजुराहो): मैं सभा पटल पर रखे गये पत्रों सम्बन्धी समिति का नवां प्रति-वेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the Budget Session, 1979, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purpose, of Boards for the prevention and control of air pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the Budget Session, 1979, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purpose, of Boards for the prevention and control of air pollution for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the Budget Session, 1979, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the Budget Session, 1979 the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes."

The motion was adopted.

12.52 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORT SINKING OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND STUPAS IN KUSHINAGAR, DEORIA DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निर्मालिखित विषय को आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ।

“तथागत भगवान् बुद्ध की परिनिर्वाण-स्थली कुशीनारा (कुशीनगर), जिला देवरिया, के प्राचीन भवनावशेषों एवं मंदिर, स्तूप तथा मुकुट बंधन चैत्य इस वर्ष की बाढ़ के कारण चारों ओर पानी का जमाव होने से घंसे रहा। इसकी सूचना प्राकियालो-जिवल सर्वे प्राक् इंडिया को दे दी गई है। फिर भी अभी तक भवन के पुनर्निर्माण की कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। कुछ धन लिए मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, ताकि कुशीनगर का ऐतिहासिक अवशेष, जिस में बौद्ध-कालीन एवं जैनकालीन इतिहास लिपटा है, नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सके।”

(ii) REPORTED AGITATION BY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION

DR. BAPU KALDATE (Aurangabad): Sir, under rule 377 I want to raise the following matter namely, “Life Insurance Corporation Development Workers agitation”. They had been holding demonstrations throughout the country. Yesterday also they held demonstrations for the demands. This is not the first time but the Development Workers of Life Insurance Corporation have been agitating for a long time over the non-cooperation of the LIC management in settling their long standing demands. Interestingly, their demands include besides their own demands on service conditions, matters mostly concerning the policy-holders. There is a recent statement of the Managing Director of the LIC that the Ministry does not permit the Management (Board) to take even the most elementary kind of management decisions. On the background of the LIC bosses who sat on the negotiation Table with great reluctance at the instance of the Ministry determined from the very beginning to break the negotiations into a deadlock, they have just committed contempt of Parliamentary proceed-

ings by jeopardising a settlement since negotiations were never liked by them. The LIC Development Workers have been agitating since Emergency days against the imposition of works norms.

They are also protesting against the unilateral withdrawal of terms on policy-holders also. It was an old provision of LIC policies that paid-up assurance was granted after the policy had run for two years. Besides, under with profit plan of assurances, bonus was given for each year of continuation of the policy. This rule has been changed by the Management. The policy has to remain in force for five years to get the benefits. This will affect thousands of policy-holders.

In the interest of the policy-holders and in the interest of the smooth working of the LIC, the Government must start negotiations with the Development Workers Organisation of LIC.

(iii) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF COKE IN MAHARASHTRA

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana): Sir, I may be permitted to raise the following matter under Rule 377—Coke Shortage in Maharashtra. The foundry industry in Western Maharashtra is facing an acute crisis as a result of short supply of coke. It is feared that nearly 200 foundry units in the small sector might be compelled to close down if the coke stocks are not replenished within a fortnight.

The problem of supply of coke has arisen following the recent floods in Bihar where coal mines are still under water. It might take even a month to clear the mines of water completely.

The units, therefore, have now to depend upon the Durgapur coke oven plant in West Bengal, the only other source of coke for small sector foundries.

But recently, the West Bengal Government had taken a decision not to move coal out of the State unless the

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

requirements of all the foundry units in the State were fulfilled. As a result the foundry units in Western Maharashtra have been starved of coke. The non-availability of railway wagons for transportation of coke has also affected the stock position in the foundry. In addition, it is alleged that there is large-scale pilferage during transportation and the foundries have to pay high prices for the coke. The Association of Indian Engineering Industries has taken up this matter with the Centre. But so far there is no definite move. The hon. Minister concerned should immediately take up the issue and make a statement.

(iv) LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN THE STATE OF MANIPUR

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Under rule 377, I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

The deterioration of the law and order situation in the North Eastern Region of the country, particularly in the State of Manipur, resulting in the killing of many youths in the process of operation against the so-called underground elements during the last few days by the CRP forces, should receive the immediate attention of this august House and the Government of India before the situation further deteriorates. The problem of insurgency in the North Eastern areas is not a new thing. Unfortunately, this has not been taken up in the correct manner so that the problem lingers. On the 12th of this month, some Manipuri youths were reported to have been killed in an operation against the underground elements by the CRP. The manner in which the killing took place has caused grave discontent among the general public in Manipur and further reports of such encounters are pouring in, thereby indicating that the situation demands careful and correct handling. The Union Home Minister is requested to intervene in the matter and ask

the State Government to order a judicial probe into the incident so that the sensitive North Eastern areas should not be further provoked by wrong handling of the law and order problems, which do not arise from normal political issues but are deeply rooted in regional sentiments and extreme economic backwardness of the people at large. The solution of these problems calls for not mere police action but also a comprehensive socio-economic programme, which is well implemented. May I request the hon. Home Minister to make a statement on the subject at an early date so that the real issue will be identified?

(v) REPORTED DECISION FOR INSPECTION OF INDIA'S NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS BY AN INTERNATIONAL PANEL OF SCIENTISTS

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, it is most unfortunate that the Government policy regarding nuclear installations is falling a prey to the US pressure. The Prime Minister had repeatedly assured this House and the entire nation that India's nuclear installations would not be thrown open to international inspection. This assurance, even in the face of the US interrupting fuel supply for the Tarapore Atomic Power Station, won wide public approval. The Prime Minister had also assured the nation that if the US did not honour its treaty obligations with respect to fuel supply, India would look to alternative sources of supply. The wide public approbation of the policy has made it a national policy beyond all controversies. But reports have now appeared that an international panel of scientists chosen by India and the United States will examine all types of safeguards on atomic energy establishments. This is a shocking development that signifies a reversal of policy and surrender to the US pressure. The Government owes a detailed statement to this House and, through it, to the entire nation.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 O'Clock.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen Hours of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND GIRLS (AMENDMENT, BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Pratap Chandra Chunder on the 21st November, 1978, namely:—

"That the Bill to amend the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Shri Kодиан.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I am not very happy over the provisions of the amending Bill. As many hon. Members have already pointed out, the amendments suggested do not solve the problem or even the difficulties that are said to have been met with during the implementation of the original Act. By this amending Bill Government proposes to have more officers appointed, and also to empower the State Governments to prohibit prostitution in certain areas.

The original Act came into force in 1958. Its main object was to prevent commercialisation of the vice of trafficking in women and girls. I am sorry to point out that since the Act came into force in May, 1958, our experience is just the contrary. The very same thing which the enactment wanted to prevent is happening. Commercialisation of this vice of prostitution has not only been happening since the enactment came into force, but it is happening on a much wider scale.

Now the basic reason for the prevalence of prostitution and for a large number of girls and women resorting to this kind of life as has been pointed out by the previous speakers, is poverty that exists in our country. I agree with them. Poverty is the basic reason. If poverty is the basic reason that compels a large number of women and girls to resort to prostitution as a way of life, then question arises as to what has been done in order to remove the basic cause. That is my first question.

Unless we tackle the basic problem of large scale poverty and the ever-increasing unemployment—according to the latest information there are more than one crores of educated men in the live registers of the Employment Exchanges of the country not to speak to the uneducated and unskilled labourers both in the urban and the rural areas—so long as poverty is allowed to continue and unemployment is allowed to grow without any check being put on its growth, I do not know how this problem of prostitution will be solved. Now I should say that our experience has shown that this Act has only resulted in harassment and persecution of those people of the lower income group who because they do not have any other resources, perforce have to resort to such a very bad way of life.

Prostitution has now assumed new forms and it has entered higher levels of society. What is happening in the commercial world today? Nobody is caring. Take the posh hotels in our country. Are the Five Star hotels running properly? Is it not a fact that any number of women are available, of course, on payment of specific charges in these posh hotels? What I want to point out is that even the commercial world is using sex increasingly as a way of making easy money.

In some of the business establishments and commercial firms, when people go for placing orders and inspecting the articles produced by those commercial firms, the would-be

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

customers are lavishly treated not only with bottles but also with women. This has become a practice, in many places and women and girls coming from respectable families are also being used for this purpose. Therefore the whole way of tackling this problem is one-sided. The police officers and other officers who are entrusted with the task of preventing prostitution always jump on the poor people of lower income group and completely neglect the sophisticated way of prostitution that has been developing in our country at an alarming pace in the commercial world. The very system in which we live is corrupt.

Those who are having wealth and wherewithals have devised so many methods to amass more money and one of the methods as I have already pointed out, is the use of fair sex. Therefore, I agree with all the hon. Members who have said that it is a comprehensive measure that is required which deals with all aspects of the problem and which aims at gradually rooting out the basic cause for people resorting to this kind of life.

Yesterday, Dr. Ramji Singh was very angry, legitimately angry. He was impatient; we are all impatient to see that this evil is put a stop to. He pointed out that in Russia there is no prostitution; in China, there is no prostitution; in Vietnam also, there is prostitution. At the time of the victory of the Vietnam liberation struggle, when the former capital of South Vietnam, Saigon, fell, we were told that there were half a million prostitutes in the city and within the last three years, all these half a million prostitutes and their children too rehabilitated. How could they do it? They removed the basic cause and provided proper rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is provided in our country also. What is the rehabilitation here? Actually, there is no rehabilitation scheme. That is my second criticism of the Bill.

Only some corrective institutions are there; some protective institutions are provided for. What kind of correction is being done there? What kind of protection is being given there? It was in one of the protective institutions in Bihar, in Patna, that one of the Bihar Ministers was alleged to have entered at the dead of night for giving protection.

AN HON. MEMBER: To whom?

HRI P. K. KODIYAN: It has become a big scandal.

There is no proper rehabilitation of those unhappy sisters and mothers who have been forced to indulge in evil. If other countries, like, Vietnam, have succeeded in rooting out prostitution, it is because they have succeeded in tackling the root cause of it. Here, we all talk highly about dignity of human labour. But there is no opportunity of employment; there is no opportunity of providing labour for hundreds and thousands of people. They have tackled the unemployment problem; they have tackled the problem of education. Everyone has a place to live and everyone has a job to engage himself in. Therefore, in such a society, there is no need for finding or searching for one's livelihood through this kind of trade, flesh trade. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government here to provide for protective measures. Any amount of increase in the number of officers and ranks also will not solve this problem. It will only result in the harassment of the poor people in the lower income group and the higher-ups will be left out.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री उमसैन (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महो दय, इसके पहले कि मैं इस विधेयक पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करूँ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत ही अच्छा होता अगर इस विधेयक को प्रेम्बर समिति की सीप दिया जाता जहाँ पर पक्ष प्रॉर बिपक्ष के सभी पहलुओं पर

विचार विमर्श करने का अवसर मिलता और सत्ता पक्ष तथा विरोध पक्ष के लोग बैठ कर कुछ ठीक ठाक करके इस बिल को यहां लाते ।

एक जो सब से बड़ा विरोधाभास है वह आपके सामने मैं रखना चाहता हूं । इसके इतिहास को आप देखें । मई 1950 में न्यू यार्क में एक सम्मेलन हुआ था । वहां पर भारत के प्रतिनिधि भी गए थे । वहां पर एक मसौदा तैयार हुआ था जिस पर भारत के प्रतिनिधि द्वारा भी हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे । उस के फल-स्वरूप 1956 में एक विधेयक इस सदन में लाया गया । उसको 1958 में पास करके लागू कर दिया गया । 1958 से लेकर 1978 तक बीस वर्ष तक इस विषय में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई । ऐसा लगता है सरकार ने कोई सक्रियता इस बीच में नहीं दिखाई, कोई विशेष ध्यान इस ओर नहीं दिया । अब आप इस बिल को लाए हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर इसको प्रवर समिति में भेज दिया जाए तो बहुत अच्छा हो । वैसे यह जो कदम आप ने उठाया है यह बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम है और इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं ।

यह विषय बहुत गम्भीर है । इस में नारी का मामला आता है । आप इतिहास को देखें, और नारी को परिभाषा को देखें । हमारे पूर्वजों ने नारी को अष्टांगिनी के रूप में देखा था, ग्रहण किया था । वैदिक काल में जब तक स्त्री मंद की बगल में नहीं बैठती थी तब तक पूजा, हवन आदि नहीं होता था । धीरे-धीरे वैदिक काल के बाद मुस्लिम काल जब आया तब स्त्रियों का दर्जा कुछ कम हो गया । मैं आपको एक इतिहास की बात बनाना चाहता हूं । तथागत भगवान बुद्ध एक बार धूमते हुए एक बागीचे में चले गए । यह पन्चीस सो बरह बहने की बात है । वंशानी के पास उन्होंने अपना पड़ाव डाला । रात को जब वह उस बाग में विश्राम कर रहे थे तब उनको पता चला कि अन्नपाली जो एक मणिका थी उसका यह बागीचा था । अन्नपाली को जब पता चला कि तथागत भगवान आ कर उसके बाग में ठहरें हुए हैं विश्राम कर रहे हैं तो वह वहां आई, उसने उनकी पूजा की और वह उनकी श्रद्धा हो गई । बौद्धकालीन इतिहास में भी मणिका और माधारण नारी में कोई फर्क नहीं था । तब भी नारी का पं बहुत ऊंचा था । लेकिन जब से हमारी समाज में पर्दा आया, जब से हमारी समाज में बाल विवाह का चलन हुआ, विधवा विवाह पर रोक लगा दी गई तब से स्त्री को एक गठरो के रूप में माना जाने लगा और तब से सब खराबियां पैदा होनी शुरू हो गईं । साहित्य में भी कुछ का नुकसान नहीं किया है । अंग्रेजी में मैं क्या कहूंगा हिन्दी में ही अनुवाद किए देता हूं, शैक्सपीयर ने अपने एक पात्र ग कहलवा दिया है इसान तुम्हारी कमजोरी का नाम क्या है, तुम्हारा ही नाम तो औरत है । औरत इसान की कमजोरी का निशाना मान बन गई । नारी के मामले में भारतीयों का विभाग हजार बरस से एक तरफ से सड़ा हुआ है और हम सड़ान को दूर करने के लिए बहुत बड़े आन्दोलनकारी कदम को उठाने की जरूरत थी ।

मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । अब तक नर नारी दोनों का मामला एक साथ हल किया जाता रहा है । अब नारी के मामले को मर्द के मामले से अलग से निपटाना आप शुरू करें । स्त्री का मामला अलग निपटारा और मर्द का अलग निपटारा । सभी दोनों में समता पैदा हो सकती है, दोनों में बराबरी की बात हो सकती है । शारीरिक दृष्टि से मर्द कुछ ज्यादा मजबूत होता है, और स्त्री कुछ टैंडर होती है, कमजोर होती है । लेकिन दिमागी तौर पर दोनों बराबर हैं । औरत ज्यादा तेज होती है । आप इजराइल की औरतों को देखें । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप तो वहां गए हैं । अब इजराइल से क्यों मार खाता है ? सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि औरत औरतें पदों में रहती हैं, अब कुछ निकलने लग गई हैं लेकिन इजराइल की औरतें, तोप, टैंक, बम आदि सब चलाती हैं, हथियार चलाती हैं और मर्दों से आगे बढ़ कर काम करती हैं । पिछले विश्व युद्ध के इतिहास को आप देखें । एक रूसी महिला की मिसाल मुझे मालूम है । उसका नाम बेटांकी था । जब मास्को पतन के कगार पर खड़ा था तब इस महिला को जर्मन पकड़ कर जर्मन कैम्प में ले गए थे । शाम को यही महिला ट्रांसमिटर से जर्मनों की इंस्टालेशन की, सभी ठिकानों की खबरें ट्रांसमिट किया करती थी और अपने देश की आजादी को बचाने के लिए, मास्को की रक्षा करने के लिए उसने अपना सर्वस्व होम कर दिया था । आप वैश्या वृत्ति खत्म करने की बात करते हैं । यह होनी चाहिये । औरतों को आप दंडित करते हैं लेकिन जो मर्द उनके यहां जाता है, उसको आप क्यों दंडित नहीं करते हैं । जैसे हमारे परिवहन में कन्डक्टर को सजा है कि उसने बिना टिकट के क्यों बैठा लिया, मगर जो पैसेन्जर है, सुसाफिर है, उन पर कोई सजा नहीं है कि आप बिना टिकट बैठे क्यों ? ठीक वही हालत इसमें है । मैं मंत्रों की से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह कानून में इसके लिये संशोधन लायें । जो लोग ऐसे हैं जो शायदस में जाते हैं, उसके आसपास इशारे करते हैं, कुछ एक्सरसाइज का सुजन करते हैं, साहित्य का सुजन करते हैं, उन पर वह क्या सजा ला रहे हैं ? यह कुछ इसमें नहीं है । अगर मैं एक लाइन में कहूं तो इसका कारण है, बाल-विवाह, विधवा विवाह पर रोक, बाल-विवाह पर प्रतिद्वन्द्व नहीं है, विधवा विवाह का हमारे समाज में चलन नहीं है । इसके बाद पाश्चात्य विचारों का प्रभाव है, यहां पाकी में घूमने की जो आजादी है, पाश्चात्य सभ्यता है, अर्द्ध-नग्न रहने की सभ्यता है, यह भी इसके कारण है ।

मैं आपको बताता हूं कि एक नेता जो बम्बई गये, जब मैं उनको गेट वे आफ इंडिया के पास ले गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि क्या ये रडियां हैं ? हमने कहा कि नहीं, नहीं, ये नये फैशन की औरतें हैं, रडियां नहीं हैं । यह फैशन-परस्ती सबसे बुरा काम इस देश में कर रही है । सिनेमा भी बुरा काम कर रहे हैं । मैंने एक बार दलीप कुमार से कहा था कि आपने लड़कियों का फैशन

[श्री उपसैन]

बिगाड़ दिया। गलत साहित्य का सृजन करना, गलत उपन्यास लिखना और उसके बाद गलत-गलत चित्र बनाना तो फिस्मी दुनिया के लोग, चित्र-पटल के लोग कितना गलत काम करते हैं। इन सारी चीजों पर हमारे मंत्री जी को विचार करना पड़ेगा।

रूस में जार के जमाने में जान गन्धर ने एक किताब लिखी है जिसका नाम "इन-साइड रशिया" है। उन्होंने उस पुस्तक में लिखा है कि "जार के जमाने में मैं मास्को गया तो वहाँ पर 40 हजार रंडियाँ थीं और जब जॉर्ज के बाद लेनिन के जमाने में मास्को गया तो वहाँ 40 रंडियाँ थीं" और उसने लिखा है कि रूट टू फार फार्नेस।

चीन में माओ और चीन की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने और वहाँ के नेताओं ने चीन में जितने भी वेश्याओं के ब्रायल्स थे या जितनी आवारा लड़कियाँ थीं, उन सब को पकड़ कर नसं बना दिया, यूनिवर्सिटी कालेज की प्रोफेसर बना दिया, वहाँ वेश्यावृत्ति नाम की कोई चीज नहीं। तो इस मामले में हमको समाज पर हमला करना पड़ेगा। यहाँ जो देवतावाजी, पत्थर पूजा है, इन सब गलत धारणाओं को बिल्कुल खत्म करना पड़ेगा, तभी इस पर कुछ होगा। इसके सिलसिले में मैं दो उद्घरण अपने गुरु डा० लोहिया के पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, आप मुझे एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिये।

अखबार में लिखा है — "घट गये इन्सां बड़ गये साये।" डा० लोहिया कहते हैं — "मुझ से अगर कोई पूछे तो सबसे बड़ी कमजोरी इस नर-नारी के मामले में यह है कि नारी को नर के मामाले में कुछ कमजोर, एक तरह से कुदरतन ही कहो, रहना पड़ता है। मैं शरीर की ताकत की बात कर रहा हूँ, दिमाग की ताकत की बात नहीं, मन की ताकत की बात नहीं, शायद उसमें वह ज्यादा हो, लेकिन शरीर की ताकत में आमतौर से और नर के मुकाबले में कमजोर होती है। यह कमजोरी, ऐसा लगता है, मृष्टि का एक अंग है, इसमें एक अजीब तरह की उलझन होती है कि इसके कारण शायद नर-नारी में पूरी तरह से बराबरी कभी नहीं हो पायेगी। उमी तरह में एक-दूसरी कमजोरी है। मर्द बूढ़ा होता जरूर है लेकिन औरत के मुकाबले में कम होता है।

सबसे बड़ी कमजोरी यह है कि दिमाग हमारा दकियानुमी बना हुआ है। जो कोई औरतों को सलाह देने वाले आदमी दुनिया में है, वह जरा सोचें कि तुम क्या हो, यह कुदरत आदम समझने की है। इसलिये इस समस्या पर कोई अमर पढ़ने वाला नहीं है। सारी विडम्बना हमारी संस्कृति की यह है कि पुरुष प्रधान होने के नाते औरत तरह तरह की उर्ध्वनाम्नाओं के कारण हमारा दिमाग इतना सिकुड़ा हुआ और गंदा है कि वह यह सोच ही नहीं पाता कि दो स्त्री-पुरुष इस रूप में भी रह सकते हैं।

इसलिये आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अपने सोचने और समझने में स्त्री और पुरुष को पहले कटघरे में डालकर न देखें, बल्कि उनकी दो स्वतंत्र

अस्तित्व को मानकर उस पर विचार करें। डा० लोहिया ने यह भी कहा है :—

"भाज हिन्दुस्तान में बहेज प्रथा है खास तौर से मध्यम वर्ग में। मैं तो समझता हूँ जो लड़की पैसा देने पर ही शादी कर सकती है—वह खुद नहीं देती, उसका बाप देता है, या भाई देता है, या कोई देता है, तो मेरी राय में उससे ज्यादा पतित कोई नहीं।"

खास तौर पर जो लोग समाज में बड़ा होने का दावा करते हैं, उन की लड़कियों की शादी तो बिना पैसा दिये होती ही नहीं है। मेरी पांच लड़कियाँ हैं। मैं जेल में था। मैंने शादी के बारे में चिट्ठी लिखी, लेकिन मेरी रिहाई नहीं हुई। मेरे दामाद के पिता मुझे मिलने के लिए आये। मैंने उन्हें पहचाना नहीं। वह बड़े नाराज हो गये और घर चले गये। उन्होंने मेरी लड़की, शकुन्तला, को कहा कि तुम्हारे पिता ने मुझे पहचाना नहीं। मैंने कहा कि अगर मैं पैसा न देता, तो यह शादी ही न होती; तो फिर मेरे पहचानने का प्रश्न ही क्या है। हम लोग राजनीति में काम करते हैं, मरने के बाद हमें कफ़न भी मिलने वाला नहीं है। अगर मेरे बस में हो, तो आज जो समाज में बड़े बड़े मठाधीश बने हुए हैं, जो बाल योगेश्वर और रजनीश हैं और सी०आई०ए० के पैसे से जो बड़ा घाड़र फैला हुआ है, मैं उस सब को एक मिनट के लिए भी देश में रहने का मौका न दूँ।

आखिर धर्म क्या है? जो धर्म मानवता को आगे नहीं बढ़ाता है, जो धर्म मनुष्य और मनुष्य में, इन्सान और इन्सान में फ़र्क करता है, उसे धर्म नहीं कहा जा सकता है। मैंने जेल में कुरान का पढ़ा और मैं उससे बहुत मुतासिर हुआ। कुरान में अल्लाह मियाँ अपने बंदों से फ़रमाते हैं कि जब शाम को खाना खाओ, तो देखो कि आम-पड़ोस में कोई भूखा तो नहीं है। अल्लाह मियाँ ने यह भी कहा है कि अपनी रिहाइश से ज्यादा अपने पास मकान न रखो। मुझ से ज्यादा कोई मुसलमान नहीं है, क्योंकि मेरे पास सिर्फ़ अपने रहने के लिए एक मकान है। लेकिन आज समाज में वही बड़ा मुसलमान है, जिसके पास पचास मकान हैं। जो जकात नहीं देता है, वह मुसलमान नहीं है।

दुनिया के बहुत से धर्मों को मानने वाले, जो अपनी धार्मिक किताबों की बहुत बातें करते हैं, अपनी बच्चियों को पदों में रखते हैं और उनको बराबरी का दर्जा नहीं देते हैं। मान लीजिए कि मैं रेलवे में रोड-वेज में कंडक्टर करता हूँ। मैं सारा दिन अपने अफसरों से डंडा-जूता और गालियाँ खाता हूँ। लेकिन जब मैं शाम को अपने घर जा कर बीबी से कहता हूँ कि चाय बनाओ, और वह कहती है कि चीनी नहीं है, तो डंडा और थप्पड़ चलाता हूँ। औरत माँ भी है, बीबी भी है, बहन भी है और नानी भी है। औरत के कई रूप हैं। लेकिन हम औरत की पूरी इज्जत नहीं करते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते कि औरत को राक्षसी बनाया जाये, या देवी बनाया जाये। हम उसको साधारण इन्सान बनाना चाहते हैं। डा० लोहिया कहते थे कि यह वे

अजीबो-गरीब है, 99 बरस तक तो यहां की जनता गाय बनी रहती है और एक बरस शेर बन कर झपट्टा मारती है। हम हिन्दू हों, या मुसलमान, सिख या ईसाई हों, अगर हम अपने घर की महिलाओं को बराबरी का दर्जा नहीं देते हैं, तो हम अपने धर्म की शिक्षा के विरुद्ध आचरण करते हैं।

मैंने जेल में वाइवल को भी पढ़ा है और बड़े मनोयोग से विनोबा का गीता प्रवचन भी पढ़ा है। मैं मोसा में कैद था और बैरक में रखा गया था। मोहतरिमा यहां आ गई हैं। उन्होंने मुख्य मंत्री को कहा था कि उपसेन पर मोसा लगाओ। मैं साठ साल का बूढ़ा आदमी हूँ। छः महीने तक जेल में रहने के बाद मेरे खिलाफ कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं थी। फिर भी मुझ पर मोसा लगाया गया। चूंकि मोहतरिमा यहां आ गई हैं, इसलिए अब उनसे इस बारे में पूछने का वक़्त भी आ गया है।

आखिर यूरोप के देश, रूस, चीन, वियतनाम और इसराइल क्यों बड़े हैं? वे इस लिए बड़े हैं कि उन्होंने अपनी औरतों को बराबरी का दर्जा दिया है। मुझे बरसों तक नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का झंडा उठाने का भी मौका मिला है। मैं उन की भावनाओं को जानता था। मैं बचपन से उनके साथ कलकत्ता जाया करता था। 1950 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में इस बारे में प्रस्ताव पास हुआ। 1956 में यह विधेयक पास हुआ और 1958 में लागू हुआ। उसके बीस बरस के बाद मंत्री महोदय संशोधक विधेयक ले कर आये हैं। वह जनता पार्टी की सरकार के मंत्री हैं। मैं भावनावश ये बातें नहीं कह रहा हूँ। ये मेरे विचार हैं और इन्हीं विचारों के कारण मैंने तीस चालीस बरस तक डंडे खाये हैं, तबलीक़ पाई है। अगर मंत्री महोदय सही मानों में कुछ करना चाहते हैं, अगर वह नर और नारी को बराबरी का दर्जा देना चाहते हैं, हमारे समाज से वेश्यावृत्ति का नामो-निशान मिटा देना चाहते हैं, यहां पर रूस, चीन, वियतनाम और इसराइल जैसा समाज बनाना चाहते हैं, तो वह इस बारे में डंडे दिल से सोच कर इस विधेयक को प्रवर मर्मिनि को भेज दें। माननीय सदस्य, डा० रामजी सिंह, ने भी यही सलाह दिया है और श्रीमती विभा घोष गोस्वामी ने भी यही बात कही है, जिनके बंगला भाषण को मैं समझ रहा था। मंत्री महोदय ने जो कदम उठाया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call Mr. Sathe, I want to tell you that we have exhausted the time that was allotted for this. (Interruptions) Mr. Balbir Singh, you will not get the chance because your name is fourth or fifth in the Janata List. So, the question is: whether we should extend it by at least half-an-hour to accommodate such of those members who belong to the parties who have not spoken.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Sathe. Please be brief.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: (Akola): Sir, this has been talked about so long. There are must have been volumes of books written on this. Great writers have written; Poets have also said the same thing about it. And yet this unfortunate practice continues.

If we really want to do something drastic about this, then we will have to go to the very root of it. The definition of the word 'prostitution' which has been put in this Bill, to my mind, is not satisfactory. What does the definition clause (f) say? It says:

"'prostitution' means that the act of female offering her body for promiscuous sexual intercourse for hire, whether in the money or in kind and whether offered immediately or otherwise and the expression 'prostitute' shall be construed accordingly;"

Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a woman's offer of her body or even the parent's offer of their daughter in what you sanctify as 'matrimony' where dowry has been paid is a willing consummation? As Bernard Shaw said, marriage, where there is no affection or where there is no mutuality is nothing else but a legalised prostitution. The essence of 'prostitution', according to me, because you are talking of immoral traffic, is the question of morality. What is moral? What do you consider this coming together of a woman and a man? I say that hire and consummation go together for mutual happiness, that is, the pleasure. That is the only moral relationship. Is there any other relationship in nature? Tell me is there any other kind? No female will allow a male even to go near unless the female desires that consummation, for physical, biological fulfilment.

Here you are trying to justify as it were that the moment a woman, for any other consideration, gives her body, you say that it is only prostitution. (Interruptions) Therefore, let

Now, you try to look at this problem from the social point of view. Have enough services for women. It is no use keeping these women in homes. How long can you keep them there? Is that rehabilitation? I think you provide them alternate jobs. Then it is understandable. I think the only practical way of tackling the problem today is be honest and make some improvement because if there is a system already, it will be there. If you stop it in a very strict manner, it will spread out. Therefore, contain it and give medical assistance and recognise it. I think that is the only practical approach in the present society. Recognise, legitimise and register and treat them. Get doctors to give medical assistance. That will probably make them medically better because if you go to some of these areas, you will find the horrible condition of these women. You can at least try to improve their lot and help them with medical assistance and other assistance. I think that is the only practical approach. This would mean trying to conceal the conscience. I would say that trying to suppress the immoral traffic is hypocrisy. You are not able to change the whole social and economic structure. You have to live with this. But at least be honest yourselves and try to help these unfortunate women to improve their conditions both physically and otherwise. If you can give them any alternate jobs, give them jobs, that is understandable. But otherwise I feel that this Bill does not deal with the problem. It will not solve the

problem. It will only make it worse. Punishment is no solution of the problem. As long as there are men who would demand women for this purpose, this unfortunate practice will continue. We are having prohibition. You are trying to persuade the people. You know full well that you cannot stop men drinking because he will make his own home a place of drink. How will you stop it? That is a fad of our Prime Minister, namely, prohibition. Do not make this another fad of the Education Minister. I think the Education Minister will take note of this and be realistic about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call Mr. Bala Pajanor, I may tell you that I have received slips from Members even after the extension of time. I am sorry I will not be able to accommodate all the Members. Even these Members who have given their names earlier will not get chance to speak. Mr. Sathe's name was sent by the whip and I have called his name. Therefore I will only call those who have already given their names. Now, Mr. Bala Pajanor.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Sir, you have called my name. I am grateful to you because you have given me a chance to express my views in this matter, not only on my own behalf but also on behalf of my party. I need not lecture on the question of morality and moral values because many of the Members, I feel, have become doctors on this subject to speak on the suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. But I would dwell on certain issues.

I think Mr. Sathe has correctly put it. How far the Education Minister has presented the problem to this House so that it can reach this country in the correct perspective? In the Statement of Objects and Reasons he has said: "The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 was enacted in pursuance of an International Convention signed at New York in 1950." It is because of that this Act has been introduced.

It is not so. Much earlier than that date, our Constitution Provides for it. Article 23 states:

"23 (1) Traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law."

Only on that basis, our Government has come forward with the Bill. Of course, this International Convention has helped our various Governments to formulate laws to prohibit immoral traffic or to prevent the trade of girls and children in this country. Sir, I am in agreement with many of the speakers when they say that it is such a delicate subject and a lot of preaching is made but very little practice is being done. I cannot say how many of us have seriously believed in our eloquent speeches. They have read great books that are written on that subject. If you cannot make research on this, I can tell you that right from the times of Kalidasa, our own people have written many articles on this subject for and against.

Some people may say that it is a biological urge and you cannot stop it. If it is a biological urge, you have to regulate it for the sanity of this country. The Education Minister, I think, after consultations with the Law Ministry and in pursuance of the 64th report of the Law Commission headed by ex-Chief Justice of India, Shri Gajendragadkar has come out with this Bill in order to effectively implement the law of 1956. I have thoroughly studied this and it seems that it is only to help the police and the courts and to do away with the lacunae that were there in the 1956 Act so that this law could be effectively implemented. I have no grouse against these amendments except the last portion where you are providing or bringing forth justice of the worst fashion in the form of summary trials. It would have been all right, if you had tried to help the courts and po-

[Shri A. Bala Pajunor]

lice in order to check this nuisance in this country. Along with that, you are going to have this provision for summary trials of these cases. I do not know what will be the fate of this.

As I said in the beginning, it is a matter more of touching your conscience than of preaching things in this House. I know pretty well that there are many police officials—I do not want to drag in the judiciary here—who are hand in glove with this trade in this country. We know that it is a problem to contain this evil in urban cities and public places because of the connivance between the police and the institution of prostitution. By providing for this summary trial, you will be encouraging these people to make more money. There are no two opinions that this evil needs to be eradicated but we disagree only on the question of implementation part of it. I am afraid, you are going to give a very bad weapon in the hands of the police and the courts and it will bring about more corruption.

I have gone through the report of the Law Commission. They have made a comparative study of this trade or the custom or the culture as some of the countries explained in their own records. The question is how to contain this evil. At the same time, you cannot forget the historical things that have taken place after independence in this country. I had an occasion to attend 'Social Work Camp' at Beripur under the auspices of UNESCO sometimes perhaps in 1957 and to see the refugees who took to prostitution due to economic necessities to fill their bowl. They take to it due to economic necessity or their survival and later on it becomes an evil. Now what about the affluent society? I have read the book 'Prostitution in India' by Shri Profulla and it is a very good book. It costs Rs. 60/-. There he has stated how the affluent class people, the so-called upper class people, also take to prostitution for various

considerations. The idea is noble; there cannot be two opinions about it. We are all with you to curb and to eradicate this evil. Dr. Ramji Singh spoke yesterday in great anger about this evil of prostitution. It is very easy to say all these things, but we have to devise proper means to curb this evil effectively. We have to see in what manner, this practice is being done. I am sorry to say that not only in politics, but even in administration the supply of women takes place; it is not only for coins, but for other considerations also. It is done for seeking promotions, for gaining political favours as also for economic favours. The law looks only from the angle of those who cannot go very near to this kind of society. That means, you are discriminating certain class of people. I am in agreement with you to eradicate and prohibit this evil in public places, but I do not agree when you conveniently and covertly leave such class of people who co-exist in this country. The poor class of people and the middle class of people question us.

They say, "If you are a rich man in this country, favoured by the political prophets or exponents, you are safe." I do not know why the Law Ministry has not suggested ways and means to deal with this. I think one of the suggestions made was to punish not only the female element, but also the male one. But you have not suggested it. The recommendation was made. If you say that a legal impediment is there, and if you are going to take a technical view, I am afraid I cannot say anything more. It is a matter which is to be dealt with as a reform and not through legislation.

I remember reading something in this connection; it is not a joke. In one of the publications, an instance was quoted of a politician making a speech—and a prostitute was listening to it, sitting in the next house. The politician said, "our mother-hood must be

saved. Our women are being traded and our poor women are at the mercy of the vested interests." He said so many other things of this nature. Somebody told that prostitute, "Here is a good man who is speaking with so much vehemence. He can help you." To this, the prostitute replied: "Don't take him seriously. Within half-an-hour, the very same person will be at my house." This is a *fait accompli*, which you cannot deny.

Government has done good thinking on this subject, but not a comprehensive and detailed thinking. It has not taken the people into confidence. I would suggest that you must have had a national discussion on this matter. When the International Conference of Women was held in 1966, and again in 1970, they said: "It is our birth-right. Who are you to question us? When men can do it, why not women?" In a previous conference also, such an idea was expressed, because they were not educated on the subject. A national dialogue must have taken place on this. I do not know how far we are familiar with the changing attitude of people in the age group of 18 to 25 and of people in schools and colleges. They ask us, "You people come to propagate family planning and tell us, in our schools and colleges, everything. Thus it is only you who have given us a clue for it."

This is a very serious question. It is not by passing laws in Parliament that we can solve the problem. You cannot eradicate it that way. I cannot see the TV programmes at 8 O'clock in the night with my daughter aged 8 years. What is shown there is nonsense. You are giving young people all the clues. That is why I suggest that all of us should read Alvin Toffler's "Future Shock", so that the generation gap can be understood to some extent. The young people say that the TV programmes explain everything, and so they give a trial to them in their schools and colleges. Then it becomes a habit. There also, prostitution develops. They are encouraging prostitution there, for the

sake of certain favours. When I say that men also should be punished, I did not mean to do it, simply to satisfy people. Why should women alone be punished when men are also involved? It is a question, some people say, of the law of economics *viz.* of demand and supply. If more men demand more women, more women demand more men also. (*Interruptions*) This is a matter which we have to consider from a social angle. I am not objecting to this legislation. I understand it, and I welcome Government's intentions. But the question is, how far are you going to implement it.

15 hrs.

The report is very nice. You also read it from other angles. I do not know what prevented you from having a national dialogue on this. You ought to have a dialogue on this. You are having conferences on family planning and many other things and you are wasting a lot of public money. But you never thought of having a conference or a discussion on this subject in all the urban cities of this country.

Before you brought forward this legislation, we knew pretty well that such legislation was coming to this House. But how many people are aware of it? You are only interested to strengthen the hands of the police, to give easy trial for the Magistrate and so on. You want to define here and there some lacuna which will not satisfy you. So, with these words, I appeal to you by saying that by passing such a legislation alone you cannot contain it, because I am afraid, in many angles, we are losing our moral. I am not a big moralist to speak about it, but after reading some books on moral and marriage, I have come to the conclusion that this will not help you, because the younger generations are not going through Mahabharata or Gita or Bible. They are attracted towards certain things which are very fascinating to them, which you and I can-

of our society. With the increasing poverty and social evils they had to take to this vice. But they indulge in such vices in the far-flung areas, viz., forests and hilly tracks which is not at all visible to others. But this immoral traffic now prevailing in the big cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras is being indulged in by licensed institutions. This vice is not there in foreign countries.

While pointing out the reasons of this immoral traffic and find some solution for its eradication I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that education can solve this problem. Due to lack of education people are taking to this vice. Merely by passing this Bill we cannot achieve our goal. Even if we engage police men to check this immoral traffic it cannot succeed. The reason for this that there is every possibility that the people indulging in such affairs may give bribe to the police men and escape any punishment. In this way a prostitute who previously charged Rs. 5/- may now charge Rs. 15/-. Thus she will not only go scot free but also get encouraged in pursuing this evil because of the protection from the police. This is why I say that education alone can solve this problem. Through education these Adivasis and Harijans will get moral strength. We will thereofre have to educate our people. In this context I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister to recruit some educated women in the police department. They should be posted specially to check this immoral traffic.

It has been said in Section 5(b) that within a distance of 200 metres of any place of public religious worship, educational institution, hostel, hospital, nursing home or such other public place of any kind such immoral traffic will not be allowed. In other words, this Bill allows this vice at any place of 200 metres away from the enumerated places. So we are allowing such prostitution by virtue of the present Bill. Sir, I would like to respectfully submit to our Education Minister and the Prime Minister

to take some bold decisions to eradicate such evil from our society forever. They should not pass this Bill haphazardly rather they should insert some other comprehensive provision which can help in achieving our purpose.

Sir, Adivasis and Harijans are below the poverty line in our country. If this Bill which was first introduced in the year 1956 and is now reintroduced is passed, then the evils of our society can be checked to a large extent.

While concluding my speech I would like to suggest to the Minister to lay proper emphasis on education. Food, shelter and clothing should be provided to everybody in the backward areas that they do not fall victims to such vices. Old days have gone by in the changing circumstances we should take some bold steps to reshape our society. With these words I support this Bill wholeheartedly.

श्री महीलाल (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
 पार्टी की लिस्ट में मेरा नाम भी है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने अपना नाम भेजा होगा,
 लेकिन लिस्ट में आप का नाम नहीं है ।

Let me make it very clear that I know whom I am going to call and whome I am not going to call and I make no distinction nor any favour while calling the members. I go by certain principles and I stick to them. Unfortunately, some people get left out. I cannot help.

मैं यह बात सब सदस्यों के लिए कह रहा हूँ, सिर्फ आप के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ ।

*SHRI A. V. P. ASATHAMBI (Madras North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, in our country prostitution has grown by leaps and bounds especially after independence, and has not declined even by a decimal point. The principal cause for this sordid state of affairs is that all these years we have tried to tackle this social problem stringently and strictly in terms of law and punishment. In many parts of the world, where prostitution was rampant, it has been reduced to nullity now because of the persistent persuasive efforts of the concerned Governments. At one time in Ankara, Istanbul and such other premier cities of Turkey, prostitution was a byword. After the advent of Kamal Pasha, he took personal interest in the problems of those engaged in this profession and he directly contacted all of them to acquaint himself personally with their problems. After that he did not adopt punitive measures for eradicating this social evil. He did not take resort to laws or to remand homes. He provided them with all their primary necessities of life like livelihood, housing, clothing etc. and immediately promiscuity became a thing of the past. Turkey today is free from this virus.

From the days of Manchu Kings to Chiang-ke-shaik, in China prostitution was the principal mode of living in cities like Canton, Shanghai, Tinsia etc. Those dabbling in history must be aware of this. Today, the Chinese Government has got rid of this endemic social evil not through legislation not by treating it as a legal crime but by treating it as an economic necessity of the have-nots and by providing alternative jobs, housing, clothing etc. the Chinese Government have rehabilitated the women. The

moment their basic needs have been met, prostitution has disappeared like the mist before the sun.

When foreigners ruled India, poverty was widespread and unemployment was the order of the day, which led to prostitution. After Independence, Prime Ministers Pandit Nehru Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Shrimati Indira Gandhi were all committed, at least in words though not indeeds, to the upliftment of the downtrodden. Mrs. Gandhi formulated lofty 20-point programme to wipe out poverty from the face of India. Now Shri Morarji Desai, our present Prime Minister, confidently proclaims that within 5 years he will create so many lakhs of jobs in the country. I am of the view that these are all mere play of words and not a platform for constructive action. Poverty and unemployment stalk the land ceaselessly. As Mr. Sathe pointed out, poverty and social environment are the root causes for spreading prostitution. The Central Government have not paid any attention to the problem of social transformation.

Our society is still steeped in age-old traditional values. As my hon. friend, Shri Bala Pajanor, pointed out, I wonder why the man who induces a woman into prostitution is not punished in our country. Why should he go scot-free? In the modern sense, if a woman goes from one man to another for sexual gratification, it is prostitution. Draupadi, the wife of five brothers known as Pandavas, who were the heroes of the Indian epic Mahabharata, is eulogised even today as the purest woman; in other words, prostitution is being honoured. If such a misguided generation is being instilled in the minds of our people, naturally you can

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

imagine what a fertile ground is being created for the breeding of prostitution. In the galaxy of Hindu Gods, there are many who have got more than two wives. The author of Bhagawat Gita, acclaimed as the highest philosophic treatise all over the world, Lord Krishna was roaming around with thousands of Gopis. Even today this is depicted as the most vivid exposition of religious fervour. Is there any wonder that prostitution gets propped up by religious injunctions? I have referred to these things with a view to emphasising the urgent need for radically transforming our society, lock, stock and barrel, if we want to eradicate prostitution. We should have a rationalistic approach to this social problem.

Before a Bill of this nature is introduced, the Government would be well-advised to make a study of the existing social conditions and the steps to be taken to improve them not through legal measures but through social reforms. Even after 31 years of our independence, we have not considered it feasible to incorporate Right to Work in our Constitution. When there is no job opportunity and when there is a large family to be looked after, a helpless woman can trade only with her body. A business-man invests money. The suffering woman makes her body the capital and earns money for her and her family's living. The Government must not adopt a dog-in-the manger policy. The Government must have a time-bound plan to create job opportunities in the country. When the women are weaned away from prostitution, they must have alternative jobs.

Then, the stranglehold of casteism has also helped in the growth of prostitution in the country. The high-class people are able to appropriate all the amenities like medical etc. provided by the Government. The poor people have to fend for themselves. After our independence, many countries have become independent and within 5, 6 years their Gov-

ernments have been able to solve the problems of employment, housing etc. They have become self-sufficient. In our case, we are day in and day out confronted with the question of vastness of India. Who asks you to maintain such a vast country whose growing problems are not being solved by you? You can divide India into small countries and authorities the local Governments to look after the needs of the people. Vastness is not an excuse for your inability to solve the people's problems. Here in this Bill, we are talking about establishing special courts for this crime of prohibition. The Central Government are not able to appoint special courts to try black-marketeers, smugglers and other anti-social elements and also those who have misused their power for personal benefit. Is the establishment of special court only answer for eradicating prostitution? There is no need for a special court for trying prostitution offences.

As the hon. Members have been demanding, I also suggest that this Bill must be referred to a Select Committee so that all these various suggestions can be considered in detail and necessary amendments can be incorporated in this Bill.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

डा० सुशीला नायर (झांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह विधेयक बहुत लम्बे इन्तजार के बाद आया है। दस वर्ष तक एसोसिएशन फार मारल ऐंड मोशल हाइजीन की मैं स्वयं अध्यक्ष थी। पुराने कानून में बहुत कमियाँ हैं, यह बात हमने बार बार सरकार के सामने रखी थी। मारल ऐंड मोशल हाइजीन एसोसिएशन को छोड़े हुए भी मुझे काफी साल हो गए हैं। 1962-63 में मैं ने उस एसोसिएशन को छोड़ा था। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि सरकार को इस तरमीम को पेश करने में 20—25 साल लगे लेकिन मुझे खेद इस बात का है कि इसमें भी बहुत कमियाँ हैं। जो बातें हमने बार बार सरकार के सामने रखीं उनको बिल्कुल नजरान्दाज कर दिया गया दिखाई देता है। कई साथियों ने कहा कि इसमें वैश्यावृत्ति ऐसी दिखाई गई लगती है कि श्रीरत की सजा देने की जरूरत है या जो बीच बिचौलियाँ इस अनाचार की प्रवृत्ति में काम करते हैं उनको सजा देने की जरूरत है या शहर के कुछ विशेष हिस्सों में से इस पाप को हटाने की जरूरत है

[श्री० सुशीला नायर]

वहाँ बायब बड़े लोगों की कोठियाँ हैं, बड़े बड़े महल हैं, वहाँ से इस प्रवृत्ति को हटा दिया जाये या फिर सरकार के मन में क्या है वह मुझे नहीं मालूम क्योंकि इसमें कहा गया है कि कुछ हिस्सों को सरकार नोटीफाई कर सकती है कि यहाँ पर वैश्यावृत्ति नहीं होगी। इसका मतलब यह होता है कि हम लोग फिर से रीड-साइट एरियाज कायम करना चाहते हैं। बजाये इसके कि वैश्यावृत्ति के इस महान पाप को हम समाज से निकालने की कोशिश करें, बजाये इसके कि जो बहूत वैश्यावृत्ति के घनाचार का शिकार बनती हैं उनका संरक्षण करें ताकि वे इस नरक में न फँसे और पता लगाकर, उसका निराकरण करने का प्रयास करें, हम इस चिन्ता में हैं कि कैसे उनको सहृदय के अलग हिस्सों में रख दिया जाये जहाँ पर शायद कुछ लोग जो स्वयं पर भी हो सकता है, ऐसी जगहों पर जाने वाले हों, लेकिन दुनिया की नजरों में इज्जतदार दिखाई देना चाहते हों और अपने इलाके में इस प्रवृत्ति को होने देना न चाहते हों, ताकि वे वहाँ पर चुप चाप जा सकें। लेकिन यह बात इस जनता सरकार को शोभा नहीं देती है। जनता सरकार ने जनता के हृदय में बहुत सी धाँसाये उत्पन्न की हैं। जनता इस सरकार से बहुत कुछ धाँसाये रखती है। ऐसी हालत में क्या जनता सरकार का यह धर्म नहीं है कि इस देश में जो नारी का शोषण हो रहा है, सदियों से नारी का शोषण होता आ रहा है उसको बहू समाप्त करे? इस शोषण को समाप्त करने के लिए वैश्यावृत्ति को सर्वथा निकालने की बात की जाये। क्या कारण है कि हम अपने यहाँ से वैश्यावृत्ति को समाप्त नहीं कर सकते, जब कई प्रगतिशील देश अपने यहाँ से वैश्यावृत्ति को समाप्त कर सकें हैं? आज सन् 1978 के अन्त में यहाँ पर यह बताया जाता है कि वैश्यावृत्ति को पूरी तरह से समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता। क्यों समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता? जो भी इसमें फँसी है प्रभावित हैं, उनको किसी दूसरे काम में क्यों नहीं लगाया जा सकता? चोरी डकैती और स्मगलिंग में लगे हुए लोगों के बारे में भी क्या हम यह कहेंगे कि नहीं, इसको रेग्युलेट करने की जरूरत है, इसको समाप्त करने की जरूरत नहीं है? तब फिर वैश्यावृत्ति के बारे में भी यही चीज लागू होती है। मुझे विश्वास है कि दृढ़ता और मजबूती के साथ हमारी सरकार यह फैसला करे कि वैश्यावृत्ति में लगी हुई जो बहनें हैं उनको दूसरा धंधा देना है, उनको दूसरे काम में लगाना है, उनका रिहैबिलिटेशन करना है, और आगे से नारी का शोषण कोई भी न कर सके, इस बात की व्यवस्था करना है, तो इस काम को यह सरकार नहीं कर सकती है—यह मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।

श्रीमन्, आज नारियों का शोषण कहाँ नहीं हो रहा है। गांवों में काम कर रही छोटी-छोटी लड़कियों का शोषण वहाँ के कमचारी करते हैं। दफ्तर में काम करने वाली स्त्रियों का शोषण होता है। अभी अभी मेरे पास कुछ स्त्रियाँ आई थीं, जिन को मंहगाई के कारण काम करना पड़ता है। पति यहाँ पर है, उन का ट्रांसफर दूसरी जगह कर दिया जाता है। सरकार का नियम है कि नौकरा करने वाले पति-पत्नी को एक जगह रखा

जाये, लेकिन इस के विरुद्ध काम किया जा रहा है। जब मंत्रियों से कहा जाता है कि इस तरह का काम किया जा रहा है, तब भी उन की कोई मुनबाई नहीं होती, क्योंकि जब औरतें धकेली दूसरी जगह पर काम करने जायेंगी, तो उन का शोषण करना ज्यादा आसान होगा। सरकार को इन सब चीजों की तरफ देखना चाहिये।

आज आप जाति के नाम पर नौकरियों का बाव्ज का रिजर्वेशन कर रहे हैं—बिहार के बारे में हम ने अखबारों में पढ़ा है—वहाँ पर 3 परसेन्ट जाव्ज स्थियों के लिये रखी जायेंगी। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ—क्या समाज में स्त्रियों की संख्या 3 परसेन्ट है? जो आप की जनता का 50 परसेन्ट हिस्सा है—उस के लिये 3 परसेन्ट नौकरियाँ रखना चाहते हैं, लेकिन कई जातियों के नाम से कहीं ज्यादा रखना चाहते हैं—यह सब क्या है? क्या यह बेंद्रीय सरकार का काम नहीं है कि इस मौके पर अपनी धावाज बुलन्द कर के कहे कि यह चीज जो आप कर रहे हैं—मसल चीज है, इस तरह में काम नहीं होना चाहिये?

मझे स्मरण है—1953-54 में श्री कैलाश नाथ काटजू केन्द्रीय सरकार में गृह मंत्री थे, उन्हें ने एक "चिलड्रन्ज बिल" यहाँ पर पास करवाया। उस के बाद उन्हें पता लगा कि यहाँ दिल्ली में छोटी-छोटी लड़कियों से वैश्यावृत्ति कराई जाती है। उस समय मैं दिल्ली सरकार में स्वास्थ्य, रिहैबिलिटेशन, आदि विभागों की मंत्री थी। मेरे पास यहाँ के हिट्टी कमिशनर सन्देशा ने कर आये कि बहिनजी, काटजू सा ब ने कहा है कि हमें इन लड़कियों को निकालने के लिये छापा मारना है, आप अपनी कार्यकर्ता बहनों को हमारे साथ भेजिये, मैं पुलिस को इस में पता नहीं होने देना चाहता हूँ यदि पुलिस को पता लग गया, तो पहले ही उन को गायब कर दिया जायगा, आप इस काम के लिये अपनी कार्यकर्ता बहनों को हमारे साथ भेजिये। हमने बहनों को भेजा और उस एक छापे में—

we got 149 who were apparently under the age of 18 years from those brothels and dens of vice.

उन में हम ने देखा—एक औरत थी, जो विवाहित थी, उस के दो-तीन बच्चे भी थे, लेकिन उस का पति उस से यह धंधा करवा रहा था, क्योंकि उस को पैसा चाहिये था।

हमारे सदस्य वाला पजनोर जी अभी यहाँ पर कह रहे थे कि आज हमारे यंग-जनरेशन के स्टैण्डर्ड दूसरे हो गये हैं, उन को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिये। अगर पश्चिम की अच्छी बातों को हम नहीं ले सकते तो फिर पश्चिम की बुरी बातों को लेने की क्या आवश्यकता है? इस प्रकार "प्रामिसक्यूटी" को हम अपने समाज में बाखिल होने दें और बात करें यंगर जनरेशन की, कि इस तरह के स्टैण्डर्ड बन गये हैं, यह गलत

बात है। मैं इन सब बातों को नहीं मानती। हमारे संघर्ष जनरेशन के स्टैंडर्ड अच्छे हैं या खराब हैं यह कौन फैसला करेगा। मैं मानती हूँ कि यूवापीढ़ी आदर्श रखती है। उन को सही रास्ता दिखलाना मोल्डर जनरेशन का काम है, उन के शिक्षकों का काम है।

आज स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में नम्बर देने के लिये, डिप्लोमा देने के लिये लड़कियों का शोषण करने की बातें होती हैं। मेरे पास ऐसे मां-बाप भाये हैं, जिन्होंने कहा है कि हमारी लड़की का प्रमुख कॉलेज से ट्रांसफर करवा दीजिये, वहाँ के परीक्षा के लेने वाले हमारी लड़की को पास नहीं होने देंगे। लड़कियों के साथ इस प्रकार का अनाचार करने की कोशिश की जाती है, लड़की यदि राजामन्द नहीं होती तो उस को फेल कर दिया जाता है। यह सब इस लिये होता है कि समाज में हम ने यह मान लिया है कि इस प्रकार की बातें तो चलेगी ही सेक्स बायलोजिकल-ग्रंज है। बायलोजिकल-ग्रंज के नाम पर अनाचार करना, स्त्रियों का शोषण करना और जैसे स्त्री उन के भोग की सामग्री है—इस प्रकार का वातावरण खड़ा करना, भारत की संस्कृति के खिलाफ है और हमारी जनता पार्टी के सिद्धांतों के संबंधा खिलाफ है।

मैं चाहूंगी कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर गहराई से विचार करें, इस बिल को तेजी से पारित करने की जगह, इस को प्रवर समिति को भेजें, जसा कल हमारे भाई डा० रामजी सिंह ने कहा था। मेरे पास ये 20 नाम हैं—मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुना देती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the time for moving a motion for reference to the Select Committee. You have made the suggestion.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: If the Minister agrees...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not mention those names.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I will pass them on to the Minister and I will ask him to do it; rather than my moving this motion and mention these names, let him move the motion with such changes in the names as he wishes to make.

मगर मुझे लगता है कि इस बिल को काफ़ी हद तक सुधारा जा सकता है। मैं ने गुना है कि मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना है कि एक काम्प्रोमिसिव बिल लाएंगे, तब इस के बारे में सोचेंगे। प्रभु जाने, उस के आने में कितने वर्ष लग जाएँ। अभी जो बिल हमारे सामने है, उस को ही हमें दो, चार या छः महीनों के अन्दर ज्यादा अच्छा कर सकते हैं, जिस से हमारी बहनों को कुछ राहत मिल सके। बहुत दिनों से समाज सेवा में काम

करने वाली हमारी बहनों को यह भाशा थी कि हमारी जनता सरकार कुछ ऐसा कानून लाएगी जिस से इम-मोरल ट्रैफिक को जो लड़कियाँ शिकार होती हैं, उन को राहत मिलेगी। कहाँ कहाँ से इस काम के लिए लड़कियाँ लाई जाती हैं? आसाम से, ट्राइबल एरियाज से और हिल एरियाज से वे आती हैं। उन को संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। आज जो हमारी व्यवस्था है, उस में यह नहीं हो सकता है। कुछ चीजें इस विधेयक में अच्छी लाई गई हैं लेकिन इस विधेयक को और भी अच्छा बनाया जा सकता है अगर मंत्री महोदय इस को प्रवर समिति में भेजने के लिए तैयार हो जाएँ तो। अगर वे इस बात के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं तो उन के प्रति हम सब लोग बहुत कृतज्ञ होंगे और जो हमारी बहनें इस नर्क में पड़ी दुखी हो रही हैं, वे मां-बाप, जिन की लड़कियाँ उड़ाई जा रही हैं, वह समाज जिस की लड़कियाँ विदेशों में अनाचार के लिये भेजी जा रही हैं बेची जा रही हैं, वे सब मंत्री महोदय और इस सरकार के शुक्रगुजार होंगे।

इसलिए मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय हमारी प्रार्थना को स्वीकार करें और इस विधेयक को प्रवर समिति में भेजने की कृपा करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बात का स्वागत करती हूँ कि हमारी सरकार कुछ आगे कदम बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रही है लेकिन वह बहुत कम है, बहुत इनसफिशियन्ट है और जो आवश्यकता है, उस को वह पूरा नहीं करता। इसलिए इस विधेयक को और सुधारने के लिए मैं प्रवर समिति में इस को भेजने का अनुरोध मंत्री महोदय से करती हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Sir, in course of the debate on the general principles of this Bill many noble sentiments have been expressed in this House. Similar sentiments have been expressed by many people in many ages, in many countries. But unfortunately the evil of prostitution continues.

I have no dispute with the sentiments and I fully share with the hon. Members the sentiments which have been expressed, but as I told this august House at the beginning, the scope of this Bill is very much limited. If it is intended to have some Bill which will ban prostitution altogether, then it cannot come by way of amendment to this particular Act, but there may be a comprehensive law keeping in view various aspects of the problem because unless we are

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aware of the causes which lead to prostitution, it is not possible for us to provide machinery and other provisions for meeting those problems. Now, let us see what these problems are. Of course, many hon. Members have suggested that poverty is one of the major factors. To some extent this is true, but this is not wholly true because as an hon. Member rightly pointed out, we should not try to bring into disrepute millions of poor ladies in our country who are paragons of virtue and many other hon. Members also have pointed out that there is incidence of prostitution even in the richer section of society. So we do not have any single factor which can diagnose the problem in all its aspects. As a matter of fact, the Committee on the Status of Women which has been referred to from time to time particularly by the hon. Member, Shrimati Bibha Ghose Goswami, has tried to summarise the causes which lead to prostitution.

I quote:

"(a) Natural events such as death of father/mother/guardian/husband or relatives;

(b) Economic causes such as poverty and destitution;

(c) Domestic causes such as ill-treatment or neglect by parents, husband, or relative;

(d) Social causes such as kidnapping, seduction, deception, bad influence;

(e) Causes of physiological significance such as sexual urge, illegitimate pregnancy etc.

(f) Causes related to mental disposition of attitudes such as ignorance, desire for an easy life and moral values."

So, you will notice that there are multifarious causes and factors which lead to prostitution and the scope of the Bill is very much limited. It can-

not touch all these factors or causes and meet the problem from all these different angles.

It has rightly been pointed by many hon. Members that the whole thing depends upon basic changes in our socio-economic conditions. Mrs. Bibha Ghose Goswami referred to the cases of China, Soviet Russia, Viet Nam and many other socialist countries where there has been real social revolution. I had occasion to visit the People's Republic of China and in Shanghai we were taken to one of the homes where former prostitutes were kept, but they were being trained for the purpose of earning their living in a proper manner. So, unless there is basic social and economic change in our country, the real purpose will not be served simply by having various measures introduced even in a comprehensive Act. We have tried to pass several social legislations for the prevention of dowry, restriction of child marriage, widow re-marriage etc., but it has not been possible for us to bring the desired results.

Again, some of the hon. Members rightly pointed out that much depends on education, and education of the proper type I should say, because other hon. Members have also pointed out that there are cases of call girls who come from educated families. Therefore, it is not right to say that simply by having education it will be possible for us to meet this menace. I tried to point out the seriousness of the problem and the complexity of the causes which lead to prostitution.

So, in this Bill if we try to bring in all these matters, it will go against the scope of the Bill, and ultimately we may require a fresh Act, which will not be an amending Bill of this nature. This I would like the hon. Members to consider very carefully.

It is not correct to say that nothing has been done to consult the public in this matter. We have not got this Bill all of a sudden. As hon. Mem-

ber Dr. Sushila Nayar, who was herself Minister of Health and also for a long time President of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene which has now changed its name to Association for Social Health in India, has indicated, for about 20 years people have waited for a measure of this type. Ever since this Act came into force in 1958, complaints had been received against it. Then various State Governments were from time to time consulted, then expert groups were set up by the Social Welfare Department, and they considered the different aspects of the problem. Then again, there was this Committee on the Status of Women in India, and they have in their report at paragraphs 3.313 to 3.334, in all these long paragraphs, elaborately considered the different aspects of the problem, and towards the end, they have said:

"It is important that certain changes be made in the Act to help eradicate this social evil."

So, the Committee also suggested what changes should be made in the Act. More than that, the Sixty-fourth Report of the Law Commission deals entirely with this particular Act.

An hon. Member has referred to the 64th Report of the Law Commission. It has elaborately gone through each of the sections of this Act. Taking all these things together, we have come to the conclusion that the Act has been discussed at national level. Similarly, those associations, which I have, referred to just now, viz., the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India and the Association for Social Health in India which has succeeded it, have made some suggestions to the Government and after discussions, this particular Bill has been brought before this august House after 20 years. The Bill has been largely based on the important Report of the Law Commission viz., the 64th Report. I have not brought this Bill of my own sweet will. The provisions which are incorporated here are not based on my own ways of

thinking. We have based this Bill almost entirely on the Report of the Law Commission of India, viz., the 64th Report. I will, therefore, most humbly request the hon. Members to consider this aspect of the case.

Then there are many points which have been mentioned during the debate. But as we are discussing the general principles, it is not proper on my part to give replies to all the various other points which have been made.

But I should submit that this Bill was introduced by me in the last session of the Parliament and there had been a long gap between the two sessions of Parliament. If there had been any lacuna in this Bill, I should have expected that amendments would have come and we would have got time to discuss some of those amendments. But that has not come. Now the position is that a suggestion has been made that we should refer this Bill to a select Committee. As you know, even if the Bill is referred to a Select Committee, it cannot go beyond the scope of the Act and also the amending Bill which seeks to rectify the defects of the Act. The Select Committee, for instance, cannot tackle the question of abolition of prostitution because the purpose of the Act is very much limited, as the Law Commission itself has clearly pointed out in page 6 of the 64th Report. I quote:

"In short—(i) profiting by the prostitution of another person, or

(ii) exploiting another persons for prostitution, or

(iii) soliciting in a public place etc. are the broad categories of the main offences created by the Act. But a woman or girl who offers her body for hire, without soliciting or doing any of the other acts mentioned in the penal sections, is not guilty of an offence under the Act. The Act, thus, stops short of banning prostitution absolutely and

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deals with only certain specified and concrete forms of immoral conduct..."

So no ultimate purpose or useful purpose will be served by referring this Bill to a Select Committee. As I could understand from the trend of the discussion, if it is intended to ban prostitution altogether, that will go beyond the scope of the Act and no Select Committee under our present system can deal with it. Therefore, if it is intended by the House that a comprehensive Bill may be considered, any private Member can bring such a Bill or if some such draft or model Bill can be sent to me, we can consider that along with this particular Act. It is not difficult for the House to have a broader Bill and in that Bill, it may be possible to consider this particular Act, as amended by the House and incorporate the provisions of the Act of 1956, as amended, in that broader Bill. But this is a time-consuming process. Already twenty years have passed. Already so many important Committees have said that the real purpose of the Act, even in its limited scope cannot be achieved because of certain lacunae. So, we have brought this Bill before this House for consideration. Without further continuing my speech, I would most humbly request the House, as I have already moved, that the Bill be taken for consideration.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Even within the limited scope of this Bill, what prevents you from making a provision—as you said, you cannot ban it—but wherever prostitution is there, why can't you take certain measures to see that at least—as I pointed out in my speech—from physical and health point of view, venereal diseases are not spread and you take care of that. At least that much could have been brought within the scope of this Bill. Why can't you do that?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The suggestion made by the

hon. Member is very good. As I understand, there are many provisions in the State Acts also regarding health and other matters. But, as I said, the scope of the Bill is limited to suppressing immoral traffic in women and girls. Therefore, the suggestion does not fit in with this purpose although his suggestion is very vital and valid.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are some amendments. Is Mr. Narasimha Reddy here? He is not here. So, I will put all the clauses together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.47 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the Statutory Resolution. Shri H. M. Patel.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8, read with sub-section (3) of section 7, of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), this House approves the following notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), namely:—

No. GSR 441(E), dated the 2nd September, 1978, levying an export duty on barytes at the rate of Rs. 50 per tonne under the new Heading No. 24 in the Second Schedule to the said Act, from the date of issue of the said notification."

Sir on 2nd September, 1978, the Government imposed an export duty of Rs. 50 per tonne on barytes. As the House is aware, barytes is a mineral used extensively in chemical industries and oil drilling. India has been able to export barytes at competitive prices in international markets. According to studies conducted by the MMTC, the FOB cost of barytes in powder form is Rs. 300 per tonne. The floor price on export fixed for the same grade is Rs. 456 per tonne. Even if exporters realise the floor price, there would be a large margin of profit. It was, therefore, felt that the Government should mop up a part of this profit by levying an export duty.

With the imposition of the export duty, it is expected that the MMTC will be able to play a greater role

15.49 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

in the export trade of this mineral. The entry of the MMTC in the trade on a large scale would ensure better return to the mine-owners and greater investment in mining activities.

Thus, the levy of export duty, apart from mopping up a part of the large profits of exporters, would also promote the exploitation of this mineral with due regard to national interest.

With these words, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8, read with sub-section (3) of section 7, of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), this House approves the following notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), namely:—

No. GSR 441(E), dated the 2nd September, 1978, levying an export duty on barytes at the rate of Rs. 50 per tonne under the new Heading No. 24 in the Second Schedule to the said Act, from the date of issue of the said notification."

There is only one speaker; Shri Mukunda Mandal.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution moved by the hon. Finance Minister, I believe, will be supported by the members on both the sides of the House.

As I find in the Explanatory Memorandum, in this connection, an additional revenue of Rs. 1.16 crores is expected to be earned at the international prices and the profitability on exports of barytes has duly been considered. But, in this context, I would like to highlight on the traditional export policy.

[Shri Mukunda Mandal]

India still continues to have the lowest level of mineral based industries and is mainly confined to processing of mineral ores for export. As a consequence, we have to seek an international market for more mineral export.

I have come to know that the Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation, which is known as the MMTC, is functioning well in regard to the export of important minerals, like iron ore, manganese, barytes etc.

Again, the export of iron ore contributes the maximum revenue to the country from mineral export. During 1975-76 iron ore export value was Rs. 215 crores whereas the total export value was Rs. 275 crores. It automatically follows that the export value of iron ore is much more than that of other metals.

Though the export of barytes contributes but little to our mineral export, the need for boosting up its production and for its export promotion cannot be ignored. As you know, Barytes is used in the manufacture of paints, chemicals and oil-well drilling and as such our domestic consumption is gradually increasing.

It is alarming to note that our per capita mineral consumption is the lowest in the world. While in USA the per capita consumption is worth Rs. 1072 and in Latin America it is Rs. 173, in India it is only Rs. 9/- This shows how much we are lacking in mineral based industries.

So, here my submission is that while Government is thinking of much more export earning on minerals, it should sincerely consider the boosting up of mineral production and take up a policy for speeding up of mineral based industries in the country.

It is a matter of shame that we are mainly confined to the processing of minerals for export after 31 years of Independence. I think the imposition of a duty of Rs. 50/- will create a tariff wall in the international market.

I have been hearing for a pretty long time that a Mineral Development Board will be set up for integrated planning and development of essential minerals and for expanding the role and functions of the Iron Ore Board. The new Advisory Board will also be concerned with the minerals vital to the iron and steel industry. It will have a coordinated programme it will see how much production should be there and how processing will take place. All these things will be looked into by the new Board. But I have no information regarding the setting up of the new Board.

Then, I would like a national co-ordination Committee to be set up to oversee the implementation of the policy, including exploitation, conservation, mining concessions, taxation and prices.

I want to refer here to what Dr. D. M. Antia has remarked. He has said that a proper policy should be evolved to improve conservation and for a judicious use of minerals because he felt that conservation should not be equated with preservation of resources for the future use but with the use of our resources for the greatest good for the largest number and for the longest time.

I want to submit that this policy of imposition of an export duty on barytes at the rate of Rs. 50/- per tonne by the said Notification should be taken into consideration. I support this.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member may have a legitimate point to make that the country would benefit more by increasing the establishment of mineral-based industries. On this there can be no doubt at all. I think, wherever possible, mineral-based industries are being established. But in the meantime the minerals exported would be of advantage and benefit to the country, and that is what we are doing. In doing so, because the margin between the cost of production and the competitive price in the inter-

national market is considerable, we are levying an export duty of a reasonable nature which will still leave the exporters with a fair margin of profit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8, read with sub-section (3) of section 7, of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), this House approves the following notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), namely:-

"No GSR 441(E), dated the 2nd September, 1978, levying an export duty on barytes at the rate of Rs. 50 per tonne under the new Heading No. 24 in the Second Schedule to the said Act, from the date of issue of the said notification."

The motion was adopted.

15.57 hrs.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (TEXTILES AND TEXTILE ARTI- CLES) BILL

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of additional duties of excise on certain textiles and textile articles, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members may recall the statement made by my colleague, the Minister of Industry in the Lok Sabha on 7th August, 1978, on Textile policy. With a view to adequately fulfil the social obligation of providing cheap cloth to the weaker sections of the society and to encourage development of the handloom sector, the policy *inter alia* envisaged the discontinuance of the old scheme based on statutory obligations to produce controlled cloth by the textile mills, and meeting the requirements of such cloth through new arrangements based on subsidy.

As the sale price of such cloth is to be subsidised, it was decided to impose a levy at the rate of 10 per cent of the effective basic excise duties on specified items of textiles and textile articles. The Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Ordinance, 1978, was promulgated by the president on 3-10-1978; it came into force from 4-10-1978.

The need to impose this levy through an Ordinance arose because Parliament was not in session; consequent on the withdrawal of the obligation on the part of the textile mills to produce controlled cloth from 1-10-1978, it became necessary to impose the levy without any time-lag so that there was little loss to the exchequer on account of out-go as subsidy and the burden was transferred to the entire textile industry in time. The present Bill seeks to replace the said Ordinance. Copies of the Ordinance along with a statement under sub-rule (1) or rule 71 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha have already been placed before the House.

Hon. Members will agree that the objective of providing cheap cloth to the weaker sections of the society is in line with the thinking of this House. The provisions made in the Bill ensure that the burden in fulfilling this social obligation is distributed equitably without detriment to the health of any particular sector of the textile industry.

The levy is expected to yield a revenue of about Rs. 50 crores in a full year on the excise side and a revenue of Rs. 7.5 crores on the customs side by levy of countervailing duty corresponding to the additional excise duty.

Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of additional duties of excise on certain textiles and textile articles be taken into consideration."

[Shri H. M. Patel]

Mr. Stephen. He is not here. Mr. Venkataraman.

16 hrs.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): This Bill gives an opportunity to discuss a matter of policy in relation to textiles.

The obligation to provide cheaper varieties of cloth to the weaker sections of society is acknowledged by all sections of the House. The previous Government considered that by compelling the textile mills to produce controlled cloth they would be able to satisfy the needs of the weaker sections to some extent. Even at that time there was a considerable difference of opinion whether the compulsion to produce controlled cloth by the textile industry would meet the object. I will not now go into it. I am one of those who thought that there was a better way of doing service to the weaker sections and that was by promoting and subsidising the handlooms rather than compelling the textile mills to produce the controlled cloth to a certain extent. I am glad that so far as that policy is concerned, the government has come forward to change it and on this side, we welcome it.

The controlled cloth scheme had not worked very satisfactorily. It neither pleased the textile mills because they were obliged to produce a cloth which they could not market nor did it please the consumers because it was not of the quality which they would like to have. So to the extent that the obligation to produce controlled cloth is gone, nobody will shed a tear. But, as a Finance Minister, Mr. Patel has come forward merely to state that he will get Rs. 50 crores in a full year and Rs. 25 crores in the current year. He has not spelt out how this money will be used for subsidising the supply of cloth to the weaker sections of the society. In fact, the tendency would be—and, as Finance Minister, he will not disagree—with a large running deficit like this, to appropriate this money

also to meet the deficit. I want an assurance from you. I see you raising your finger. I want you to come out with an affirmative expression. That is all.

The object of my making this statement is that I want a specific statement from the Government committing themselves that this entire amount of Rs 50 crores which will be got in the course of the year will be utilised for the purpose of subsidising the supply of cloth to the weaker sections.

The second point I would like to make on this is that it is far better to subsidise the handloom industry and make the handloom cloth available at cheaper rates than to resort to any other way of subsidisation. The Finance Minister is aware that in the fifties an additional excise duty was levied on textiles and the amount was spent on development of the handloom industry through the co-operative societies. The sales through co-operative societies were subsidised and a rebate was given on the sale of cloth through the co-operative societies. We also had a scheme for building houses for the handloom weavers. A Provident Fund was started for workers in the handloom sector in the co-operative societies. Slowly one by one it has withered away. To-day they do not have any of these benefits. If the additional excise duty is still being collected it goes only to meet the deficit, the ever-increasing deficit of the Government.

I hope this additional excise duty will not, therefore, go the same way as it had gone in the past. The handloom industry cannot compete with the textile industry by its very nature. The way in which the handloom industry works shows that the yarn has to be reeled, it has to be sized and then it has to be taken to the handloom. A great deal of manual labour is involved. The intermediary process increases the cost between the textile and handloom. It was to meet this difference in cost that a rebate was given. Many people have said that the rebate should be abolish-

ed. Even a question is asked as to how long we should go on giving the rebates. I said that as long as the handloom weaver suffers from the handicap vis-a-vis the textiles, the rebate must continue. This is something like a man having to eat everyday to sustain himself, the handloom has also to be sustained and, if it is to be sustained, it has to be only through this process in which a consumer will be induced to buy the handloom goods. That inducement will come only through cheaper price.

Apart from various other programmes that you may have to take up for the improvement of handloom, this, that and the other, the main step that should be taken for the purpose of making available quality cloth cheap to the weaker sections as well as for sustaining the handloom is by way of a rebate scheme only.

Therefore, I would like to ask the Finance Minister whether it is in the thinking of the Government that, if not all or at least, a major part of Rs. 50 crores which will be raised by way of additional excise duty be used for the purpose of subsidising the purchase of handloom goods by the weaker sections of the society.

I am not in favour of giving rebate on the sale of cloth which is over 60 counts and, even on fine and superfine cloth, the purchases need not be subsidised. The amount which goes for the purchase of superfine cloth and 120 count yarn and even on cloth of over 80s does not require any assistance. But, on the production of coarse and medium cloth, particularly, upto 60s, it will have to be subsidised. Unless this is done, there will be a great problem for marketing of handloom goods.

Therefore, I take this opportunity to impress on the Government that the amount which will be realised by way of an additional excise duty should be set apart or earmarked not merely for the global idea of subsidising it but for a specific purpose of giving rebate

also on the sale of handloom cloth so that it may help the weaker and the poorer sections, consumers, of the society.

I have no objection to the Bill. But I want that the money collected under this Bill should be utilised for this purpose.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate the textile policy announced on 7th August, 1978. I also appreciate the intention behind this Bill. They have abolished the obligation on the mills to produce controlled cloth because this very scheme to produce the controlled cloth had put a large number of mills especially in the small town into a difficulty.

This new policy will not put the smaller mills into a difficulty, so that they have to close down as they have closed down in the last few years. This kind of situation will not arise.

The duty of 10 per cent imposed on all the items of textile industry and which will bring in Rs. 50 crores in a year is going to be utilised for subsidising the cloth for the weaker section. To that there cannot be any objection. This should be done. But here I would like to make a point whether the Government has made enquiries or carried out a survey of the controlled cloth for which you are going to spend Rs. 50 crores is liked by the public. My point is whether cloth which is going to be subsidised by Rs. 50 crores a year will reach the weaker section because our intention is that weaker section should get the advantage. We are here to see that weaker section is helped but my doubt is the controlled cloth which is the controlled cloth which is being produced at present is not to public taste. It has to be seen and examined whether whatever is produced reaches them.

Sir, according to my experience, the cloth which is produced as controlled cloth at present is mostly of coarse count. Coarse count cloth is out of fa-

[Shri S. R. Damani.]

shion. Large part of this controlled cloth which is supposed to be for the weaker section is used for non-weaker able items like pillow covers, bed-sheets, tapestry and curtains. It is my experience that it is not reaching the weaker section. Therefore, I say that Government has not taken care to see that suitable quality of cloth is produced which is to public taste and it reaches the weaker section also. I want this should be done. The House should be assured of the fact that whatever cloth we are going to produce is to public taste and whatever subsidy we are going to give is on the quality of cloth used by the weaker section. If it is not done then your levying of Rs. 50 crores a year will not benefit the weaker section. This is very important and, I hope, the Finance Minister will throw light on this point.

Secondly, as my friend has said about handlooms I also feel that a large part of this amount should be spent on subsidising the handloom industry. The handloom industry is a weaker section. It is spread all over the country and they are at the moment in difficulty. The handlooms number is going down and down. Therefore, it is necessary that maximum amount is used for subsidising the handloom industry and the handloom industry is asked to produce such cloth is to public taste. In this way Government will be able to help the handloom industry because the sale of whatever they produce is secured. Why handloom is suffering because they find it difficult to sell whatever they produce. If you take their production and place orders with them and distribute it to weaker section then in that case handloom industry will get strengthened. It will grow and create more employment and side by side the weaker section will also be benefited by getting cheaper cloth. If you go on producing same type of cloth which has been produced for the last so many years. I am very apprehensive that the purpose for which you have made the policy

is not going to bring any benefit to the weaker sections. Therefore, it is very essential that the quality of cloth under the controlled cloth scheme should be changed and changed in such a way that it suits public taste and reaches the weaker sections. I hope the Finance Minister will consider these suggestions. With these words I conclude.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me at the outset congratulate the Finance Minister for bringing forward this Bill which was an Ordinance after revoking the controlled cloth cumbersome procedure. I agree with the views of the hon'ble Members who have just expressed whether the controlled cloth does reach the consumer or not or whether it helps the weaker section or not.

The Ordinance and the Bill are very much timely but I have got a few points for suggestion. Whether the subsidy of Rs. 57 crores which we will be collecting by way of central excise and countervailing duty is sufficient or not. We have to evaluate how much the producers and the consumers will get by way of subsidy. It is well known that the textile industry has recouped crores of rupees after heavy losses and at present are making huge profits. So the additional duty realised, if at all to be given, should be given to the handloom and khadi industry or for modernisation of the mills because our industry is in the habit of keeping the old machinery and diverting profits to some other industry. This should be looked into. As the Finance Minister is wellversed with textile industry I need not give more views on the subject.

Then, Sir, we have got to find out the weaker sections. The weaker section is really middle class people and they do not wear coarse

cloth. They wear costly cloth like nylon etc. They never use this Khadi or handloom cloth. As for the subsidy which the Government is going to give, my friend Shri Venkataraman said very rightly, the question is whether it is going to be used for this industry or for the benefit of the consumer or whether this small 57½ crores will be a small drop in the ocean of the deficit. There should be some sort of *quid pro quo* theory applied here. The Government should consider it its conscientious duty to make a statement in the House at the end of the year that the additional duty which they have collected by doing away with this controlled cloth procedure is being particularly used for the weaker section of the society. In what they do, it is for the Government to decide.

I am surprised to see the report in today's *Financial Express*; under 'Cheap Cloth', it is stated that the 'mills may raise production'. The mills will not be in trouble even after the withdrawal of duty on controlled cloth from the mills. The mills are quite happy. According to this article, for the November-December period, the tenders invited were for only 34 million metres whereas the industry responded with a total of 41 million metres for this coarse cloth. Finally, the Ministry accepted tenders for only 14 million metres. That means, there is a profit to the mills in this business. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister, having an eye on the finances, to raise the duty from 10 to 15 per cent—it will not harm the industry—so that more money is available. People will not also say that we stand for the big industries and we do not talk of the small industries. That is the charge by some of the opposition Members also. We should look to the interests of the small industries and we can give subsidy to the handloom and khadi industries by collecting more money from the big industries. We have to define our economic policy in such a

way so that every industry should know ultimately what it has to pay. When the obligation of controlled cloth was withdrawn, it was not a boon to the mills and I really congratulate the Finance Minister in bringing forward this Bill immediately.

In the end, I would request the hon. Minister to look at these things from all the angles, when you finally pass the Bill and see that the real weaker sections of the society are benefited by this additional excise duty.

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have only two points to add to this very interesting subject before I go to support or to oppose this Bill.

Firstly, I am sorry to say that the Government has taken an outright unwise decision in doing away with the scheme of statutory obligation on cotton textile mills to produce controlled cloth from 1st October, 1978. By doing this, they have given another concession to the mill-owners and a kick to the poor consumers in the country. It will not be out of place to say that it is not true that the cotton textile mills had fallen sick because of their obligation to produce controlled cloth. It is known to all that some mills in the country had fallen sick long before the standard cloth scheme came into existence. As a matter of fact, every textile mill-owner built his own empire out of the loot made from the weakest sections of the society. I would like to know, who came to save the ordinary consumers, the most helpless, wretched persons who live below the poverty line. The Government for the last thirty years always came to the rescue of the mill-owners, whenever they had any problem, whether just or unjust. This is the question. Therefore, the so-called burden of Atlas should not be shifted to the poor consumers.

Sir, my second point is a simpler one. It was clearly enacted earlier that there would be a levy and

[Shri R. P. Das.]

collection of additional duties, a part of which was to be distributed among the States in pursuance of the principles of distribution formulated and recommended by the Finance Commission in its report dated as far back as 30th September, 1957. But the Ordinance and this new Bill reject the idea of distribution of the proceeds which amount to approximately Rs. 50 crores in a full year, among the States. I would surely not support this trend of centralization of economic power in the hands of the Centre.

In conclusion, I welcome and support the idea of subsidy, which should be extended to similar other items.

श्रीधर बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सम्मानित महोदय, मंत्री जी प्राइनेन्स को रिप्लेस करने के लिये बिल लाये और उन्होंने कार्रगानेदारों के भागे हथियार डाल दिये। उनको कहा गया कि कन्ट्रोल क्लाय इतना बनाना है मगर उन्होंने बनाया नहीं और पनल्टी भुदा करते ये और सरकार ने उनको भागे हथियार डाल दिये कि चलो आपकी छोड़ दिया। जो टैक्स आपने लगाया है, यह गरीब आदमियों पर लगाया है। आपने कोई एमाउन्ट मुकरर नहीं किया है कि इतने रुपये, 5, 7 या 10 रुपये गज तक के कपड़े पर यह टैक्स नहीं लगेगा। मगर यह टैक्स चिचे वालों पर लगेगा तो यह बोम किस पर पड़ेगा? आप किम को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं?

अगर आप खदर के कपड़े, हेडलूम क्लाय की हिस्ती देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि खादी बोर्ड में कितनी लूट होती है, करोड़ों रुपये का शबन होता है। पंजाब में खादी बोर्ड में करोड़ों रुपये का शबन है और अब और पैसा लगाकर उन्हीं लोगों को आप देना चाहते हैं। उधर कांग्रेस पार्टी ने भी कहा है कि अपना विधान है, खदर लो, पहनो और जनता पार्टी ने भी निकाल दिया कि खदर पहनो। आप देखें कि कितने लोग खदर पहनते हैं। अगर खदर नहीं बिकता है तो वह चपरानियों को मजबूर करते थे कि वह खदर की वर्दी पहने।

आज भी उसी दंग में अभियान शुरू किया जाता है कि लोगों को दिलों में हाथ से कने हुए देशी कपड़े के लिये इज्जत हो, जैसा कि महात्मा गांधी ने शुरू किया था, लेकिन आज लगता है कि हम किसी पर इसे थोपना चाहते हैं। सबरीदी देकर भी लोग उसको खरीदने नहीं हैं। जो खरीदने वाले हैं, एक्साज बढ़ाने से उनके लिये भी दाम और बढ़ जाते हैं।

अगर सस्ते का मवाल लेते हैं तो खदर की एक पतलून और नाइलोन की एक पतलून बनाने पर नाइलोन की एक पतलून 2 साल काम करती है और खदर की 4 पतलून एक माल में खत्म हो जाती है। इसके अलावा

खदर की पतलून को धोने पर कितना खर्च करना पड़ेगा और उस पर कितना खर्च पड़ जाता है। हम यहां इस हाउस में बैठकर प्रैक्टिकल बातों को देखते नहीं हैं और कोशिश करते हैं कि गरीब आदमी सस्ते दाम का कपड़ा पहन ले और वह खदर का कपड़ा पहनता नहीं है।

आप बाजार में चले जाइये, खदर भंडार में 25 परसेंट और 33 परसेंट तक छूट, रिबेट देते हैं। तो यह 33 परसेंट की रिबेट और डिस्काउन्ट देने के बाद भी जो चीज इन खदर भंडारों से लेकर आते हैं, वही चीज दूसरी जगह पर खदर भंडारों के दामों से भी कम पर मिल जाती है। मैं इसकी मिसाल देता हूं, मैंने अभी पीछे एक कम्बल खरीदा 20 परसेंट उस पर रियायत थी। तो इन भंडारों में इस रियायत को लेने के बाद उस कम्बल की कीमत 80 रुपये थी, और बाजार में वह 55 व 60 रुपये में मिलता था।

एक मननीय सदस्य दिल्ली में मिलता हूंगा। यहां ऐसा होता है।

श्रीधर बलबीर सिंह : मैं कहता हूं कि प्रैक्टिकली नुक्तेनिगाह से देखना चाहिये कि गरीब को सस्ता दें सकें, गरीब क्या चाहता है, वह क्या पहनता है। कहीं आप किसी लेबरर के पास चले जाइये, उससे कहें कि खदर की कमीज पहन लो, तो वह कहता है कि मैं इतना धमीर नहीं हूं। यह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान का ही मसला नहीं है। दूसरे मुल्कों में भी जो आदमी सूती कपड़ा या प्योर वूल का कपड़ा पहनता है, उस को धमीर आदमी कहा जाता है और जो टेरीकाट या नायलन के कपड़े पहनता है, उसको गरीब कहा जाता है, क्योंकि उन कपड़ों को घर में ही धो लेते हैं और वे फोरन काम आ जाते हैं, और वे ज्यादा देर तक चलते हैं। सरकार कहती है कि लोग हैडस्पन और हैड-वोकन कपड़ा लें। लोग उस कपड़े को खरीदते नहीं हैं, तो उस के लिए रियायत और सबसिडी दी जाती है, हालांकि बाजार में उससे कम भाव पर कपड़ा बिकता है।

यह सबसिडी चंद एजेंसीज को दी जाती है, और वे सबसिडी को हजम कर लेती हैं और गरीबों को उसका फायदा नहीं होना है।

हरानी की बात यह है कि कपास सरती है, जिस के खिलाफ सारे देश में किमान प्रोटेस्ट कर रहे हैं। पंजाब में लोगों ने मंडी में जाकर कपास को जलाया है, क्योंकि उन्हें शेक भाव नहीं मिला है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों ने झकट्टे हा कर डिमांडेशन किया है कि उन्हें पूरी कीमत नहीं मिलती है। किमान जो चीज पैदा करता है, उसकी कीमत कम है, मगर कम कीमत पर कपास ले कर जो कपड़ा बनता है, वह महंगे भाव पर बेचा जाता है। ये मिलें कैसे बीमार हो गई और उनका इलाज पहले क्यों नहीं किया गया? इन मिलों के मालिकों ने वहां का पैसा दूसरी जगह लगाना शुरू कर दिया और टूटी फूटी मशीनरी को बकत पर तब्दील नहीं किया, और अब मंत्री महोदय उन बीमार मिलों का इलाज करेंगे। अगर सरकार ने कोई सालिड कदम

उठाया होता, तो कारखानेदार क्यों मंहगी कीमत पर अपनी बीज बेचता और क्यों मिल को घाटे में जो करता ? अगर उन का माफ़्ट से निकाल किया जाये, तो लोगों को सहूलियत होगी ।

मिल का कंट्रोल क्लाय बंद हो गया है और अब सरकार खदर और करपे के कपड़े के लिए सबसिडी देगी, ताकि लोग उसको खरीदें । लोगों ने जो कपड़ा खरीदना है, उस पर दस परसेंट प्रीर टैक्स लग जायेगा और जो गरीब आदमी पांच रुपये में कपड़ा खरीदता है, उसको साढ़े पांच रुपये देने पड़ेंगे । मंत्री महोदय को सोचना चाहिए कि उन्होंने यह टैक्स गरीबों पर लगाया है । चूंकि मंदी महोदय इस बिल को वापस नो नहीं लेंगे, इसलिए कम से कम वह दस रुपये से कम वाले कपड़े पर टैक्स न लगायें । इस टैक्स से गरीब आदमी पर बोझ और बढ़ जायेगा ।

कारखानेदारों ने मनमानी कमाई की है । उन्होंने कंट्रोल क्लाय नहीं बनाया है । सरकार उन्हें इस के लिए मजबूर नहीं कर सकती और उसने उनके सामने हथियार डाल दिये । उसने एक नया तरीका निकाला है कि कपड़े पर टैक्स लगाया जाये, और वह पैसा हाथ से बने कपड़े के लिए सबसिडी की शकल में दिया जाये । सबसिडी लेने वाले खा जायेंगे और जिन लोगों को हम ने रिलीफ देना है, उन को हम कम कीमत पर चीजें मुहैया न कर सकें, यह बड़े अफ़सोस की बात है । जनता पार्टी ने यह वादा किया था कि हम लोगों को सस्ती कीमत पर चीजें देंगे । मंत्री महोदय यह कोशिश करें कि हम लोगों को सस्ती कीमत पर कपड़ा दें सकें और जो कपड़ा बे खरीदना नहीं चाहते हैं, उसको उनके गले न मढ़ें ।

*SHRI A ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Mr. Chairman, on behalf of All India Anna D.M.K. I would like to say a few words on the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textiles Articles) Amendment Bill.

At the very outset, I would like to say that this Bill is a classic example to prove that Janata Government has become a handmaid of capitalists and industrialists of the country. According to the new Textile Policy announced on 7-8-1978, the textile mills have been relieved from their obligation to produce 'controlled cloth'. I would like to ask, who is the beneficiary of this new textile policy—the poor people or the textile mill-owners.

Whatever kind of legislation the Government may bring, yet the industrialists are capable of finding loopholes in such laws and circumvent them for their personal benefit. The new textile policy is a 'prize bonus' to the textile mill-owners. The Janata Government swears by the welfare of the people and yet the basic primary requirement of standard cloth of the common people need not be produced by the giant textile mills.

Now this has been reserved to handloom sector. I wonder whether the handloom sector will get the required yarn for producing standard cloth. The handloom sector has to depend upon the spinning mills for their yarn. Besides this, I am afraid of the unnecessary rivalry which will be created between the handlooms and powerlooms in the matter of producing controlled cloth. Whether the powerlooms will be able to get adequate power for production is itself a doubtful question, especially when the entire country is in the grip of unprecedented power crisis. Even if the handloom sector produces all the controlled cloth, will it be able to distribute the cloth effectively throughout the country? Who is going to distribute it? Will the shops which are selling mill cloth store controlled cloth produced by the handloom sector? All these questions are to be answered before this Bill gets the approval of this House.

It is also feared that this levy of 10 per cent additional excise duty will consequently increase the price of cloth and the consumers will be hard hit by this levy. You will find that the Statement of Objects and Reasons indicates certain contradictions. "According to the said policy announcement, the financial burden resulting therefrom was to be borne by the entire textile industry in such a manner that there would not be any bur-

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. Asokaraj.]

den on the public exchequer... With the removal of the obligation of production of controlled cloth by cotton textile mills from 1-10-78 it became necessary to impose the levy immediately so as to minimise the loss to the exchequer consequent on the out-go as subsidy." I would like to know why the Mills should be given any subsidy, if they are not to produce controlled cloth. I would like to suggest that the total amount realised from this 10 per cent additional excise duty must be exclusively earmarked for the handloom and powerloom sector which is to produce 'controlled cloth' hereafter. This money should also be utilised for creating additional productive capacity if this sector has not got adequate capacity to produce controlled cloth. The Government must also direct the National Textile Corporation to produce some quantity of controlled cloth in the textile mills run by it. Here it is relevant to point out what Shri Jayaprakash Narain has stated. He has said that 40 crores of people get a daily average income of 75 paise only. You can imagine from this how they can buy their cloth. They must be given cheaper cloth. The hon. Minister may have personal experience about the conditions prevailing in metropolitan cities in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras. It will be worthwhile for him to come in contact with conditions in rural areas. I have seen that one four-yard dhoti is worn for years and years. I have also personally seen that one sari is torn into three pieces and three women wear these three pieces. This is the extent of poverty in rural areas.

I have to regretfully point that the Madras Government has not done well in saying that the textile mills need not produce 'controlled cloth'. This will affect greatly the poor people of the country, who constitute more than 90 per cent of the population. In conclusion, I would reiterate that the accruals from 10 per cent

additional excise duty must be exclusively earmarked for the handloom and powerloom sector which is to manufacture the controlled cloth hereafter. The Central Government must also do whatever is required to be done for this purpose.

Before I resume my seat, I would refer to the pitiable plight of handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu. They are on the verge of starvation. Several lakhs of handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu are looking to the Government of India for extending succour to them. I request that the Government of India must take some immediate action to relieve the distress of lakhs of handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्रीमती मृणाल जोरी (बम्बई उत्तर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि इस बिल को उपर से देखने में ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मिल्स पर कंट्रोल क्लॉथ बनाने की जो जिम्मेदारी थी, गरीबों के लिए जो वहां पर कंट्रोल क्लॉथ तैयार होता था उसको बन्द करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। स्टेटमेंट आफ आ-व्हेयरस में कहा गया है कि सामान्य लोगों को सस्ता कपड़ा देने के लिए जो सर्वसीडी देनी पड़ेगी वह सर्वसीडी हमको हाथ नसूल की जायेगी। मुझे मालूम है कि मिल्स पर कंट्रोल क्लॉथ बनाने की जो शर्त लगी हुई थी उसका अनुपालन नहीं होता था। सामान्य मिल्स बड़े पैमाने पर कंट्रोल क्लॉथ को तैयार न करते हुए दूसरी जगहों से कंट्रोल क्लॉथ खरीदने का काम करती थीं और कहना यह था कि हममें मिल्स की घाटा होता है। वास्तव में घाटा होता था या नहीं, मैंने इसका पता नहीं लेकिन मेरी धारणा है कि देखभाल मिलने काफ़ी प्राप्ति करती है और हममें मिल्स का जो घाटा आता था उसको बन्द करने का काम हमारी सरकार ने किया। उस घाटे के लिए एक्साइज इयूटी लगकर जो सर्वसीडी के लिए पैसा नसूल करना है उसके लिए गेहड़ूब में दिया हुआ है कि किन जातियों के कपड़े पर ज्यादा एक्साइज इयूटी आयेगी लेकिन वह क्लॉथ की कीमत बढ़ाकर कंज्यूमर से नसूल की जायेगी। पहले मिल वालों को जो पैसा देना पड़ता था, जो उनका घाटा होता था उस घाटे को समायोजन करके आपने उसको कंज्यूमर पर डाल दिया है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि मिल्स पर कंट्रोल क्लॉथ तैयार करने की जो शर्त थी उसको हटाने के बाद अब मिल्स को कितना ज्यादा फायदा होने वाला है—क्या इसका कोई अंदाजा सरकार ने लगाया है? मैं समझती हूँ सरकार ने जरूर अंदाजा लगाया होगा। आपने जो जिम्मेदारी मिल्स पर से हटा ली है उसने

उनको फायदा होने वाला है और अब आप दस परसेंट एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा रहे हैं तो इसके बाद मिलों के फायदे में क्या कमी होने वाली है? मेरा यह कहना है कि इस में मिलवालों को कुछ भी घाटा होनेवाला नहीं है, बल्कि यह 57.50 करोड़ रुपया जो आप एक्साइज के रूप में लेनेवाले हैं यह सब जनता से वसूल होनेवाला है। इस पर थोड़ा गहराई से विचार करने की जरूरत है—एक तरफ हम यह देख रहे हैं—मिलवाले भले ही यह कहते रहें कि उन को घाटा हो रहा है, लेकिन पिछले दो-तीन सालों में मिलवालों ने काफी मुनाफा कमाया है, उन का यह मुनाफा बढ़ता ही जा रहा है, उन के शेयरों की कीमत बढ़ती जा रही है—यह इस बात को जाहिर करता है कि उन को घाटा नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि मुनाफा हो रहा है। तो मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि एक तरफ तो इन का मुनाफा बढ़ रहा है, दूसरी तरफ आज हम देख रहे हैं कि कपास की कीमत कम हो रही है। आज जब यह कहा जाता है कि कपड़े की कीमत में 55 परसेंट कपास की कीमत रहती है, तो जब कपास की कीमत कम होती है, तो उसी के अनुसार कपड़े की कीमत भी कम होनी चाहिये, लेकिन कपड़े की कीमत कम नहीं होती है, उल्टे बढ़ती जा रही है—इस तरह सरकार को देखा चाहिये कि ऐसा कैसे हो रहा है।

मैंने पहले भी बताया था कि पहले जो स्ट्रेम्पिंग पद्धति थी, एमजेंसी के काल में उस को बदल दिया गया था। पहले इस प्रकार की पद्धति थी एक्स-मिल प्राइम—यस—एक्साइज ड्यूटी, लेकिन एमजेंसी के काल में ऐसा हो गया रिटेल-प्राइस नाट-टू-एक्सीड-इस तरह की स्ट्रेम्पिंग लगने लगी। इस स्ट्रेम्प के लगने से यह पता नहीं लगता था कि एक्स-मिल प्राइम क्या है। तब हम लोगों ने देखा कि मिलें 35 परसेंट से लेकर 135 परसेंट तक का एक्स मिल प्राइम पर मुनाफा कमा रही थीं एमजेंसी के बाद जब हमारी सरकार यहां आई तो उस ने इस सिस्टम को बदल दिया और फिर एक्स-मिल-प्राइस तथा एक्साइज ड्यूटी छपने लगी, लेकिन अब तो स्ट्रेम्पिंग ही खत्म हो गई है। अब तो पता ही नहीं चलता है कि कपड़े का उत्पादन मूल्य क्या है और इस के ऊपर कितनी एक्साइज लगती है और उस पर मिल कितना मुनाफा कमा रही है—इन सब बातों का कोई अन्दाजा नहीं होता है।

दूसरी तरफ कपास की कीमत कम हो रही है फिर भी कपड़े का दाम बढ़ता जा रहा है और अब यह 10 प्रतिशत की लेवी और ज्यादा बढ़ेगी, जैसा कि गैडयूल में दिया हुआ है—इन सब से कपड़े की कीमत बढ़नेवाली है, क्योंकि यह एक्साइज ग्राहकों से वसूल की जाएगी, मिलवाले अपने पास से देनेवाले नहीं हैं। उन को दोनों तरफ से फायदा हो गया है और कन्ज्यूमर का दोनों तरफ से नुकसान हो गया है। हम ने इस में कहा है कि गरीबों के लिए सस्ता कपड़ा देने में इस सबसिडी का उपयोग करेंगे यह बात तो ठीक है, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह सबसिडी ग्राहकों से वसूल करने के बजाय, मिलवाले को मुनाफा कर रहे हैं उन के मुनाफे में से कुछ हिस्सा हम सबसिडी के रूप में क्यों नहीं लेते हैं? मिलवालों

का मुनाफा कम करने की दृष्टि से सरकार क्या सोच रही है? मुझे यह भी कहना है कि यह जो साढ़ सत्तावन करोड़ रुपया आप इस तरह से इकट्ठा करने जा रहे हैं सबसिडी के लिए इस से पूरा होमेवाला नहीं है। आज सामान्य लोगों को सस्ता कपड़ा देना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है, सरकार को अपनी इस जिम्मेदारी को समझ कर काम करना है, तो जब इस रकम से पूरा पड़नेवाला नहीं है तो आपके जो सबसिडी हम लेनेवाले हैं, उस को इन मिलवालों से जो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं, क्यों वसूल नहीं करते हैं? मिलवालों मुनाफे की बात सब लोग खुल्लम खुल्ला जानते हैं। मेरे पास इस वक्त वह किताब नहीं है "बिजनेस इण्डिया" का अक्टूबर विशेषांक निकला है, उस में इस के बारे में पूरे आंकड़े दिये हुए हैं कि उनका मुनाफा पहले के मुकाबले कितना बढ़ गया है। तो इस मुनाफे पर कुछ रोक लगा कर उस पैसे को सबसिडी के रूप में हासिल करने की स्कीम सरकार को और से बननी चाहिए और साथ ही साथ जो सस्ता कपड़ा देना है। उस के बारे में हम किस प्रकार से करें—यह देखा चाहिए।

मुनाफे में से हम कुछ पैसा नहीं लेते हैं और खाली एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा देते हैं। जब तक इस में से गरीब कन्ज्यूमर का कुछ नहीं मिलता है, तब तक उस का भला नहीं होगा। यह सही है कि कुछ कपड़ा गरीबों के लिए जरूर रहेगा लेकिन यह जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी आप बढ़ा रहे हैं, यह ग्राहकों से ही समूल की जाएगी। इसलिए मैं यह प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि हमारे पटेल साहब जल्दी ही इस प्रकार का एक बिल लाएँगे, जिससे मिल वाले जो बहुत बड़ा मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं, उस मुनाफे में से कुछ पैसा लिया जाए, जिसका फायदा कन्ज्यूमर्स को भी हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करती हूँ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the Bill is concerned, it appears that it is an innocent piece of legislation and the Lok Sabha should not take much of the time of the House, of the Minister and very passively extend to support. I am really grateful to Comrade Mrs. Gore that she has raised certain vital points in this particular Bill. The hon. Members will agree that the Bill is the offspring of the statement made by the Minister of Industry in the Lok Sabha on the 7th of August, 1978 on the textile policy. The hon. House can really understand the implication of the Bill if the textile policy announced by the Government is also borne in mind. Since I have not got much time to discuss that thing I only give some portion of the textile policy so that we can really understand its

[Shri Chitta Basu.]

implication. The textile policy begins with the sentence—

"The textile industry is the oldest and single most important industry in India, both in terms of employment, and for meeting one of the essential consumption needs of the people. Unfortunately, over the years, the performance of this industry has not been satisfactory. In the organised sector, productivity has fallen in a large number of units. The incidence of sickness has been growing and the progress of modernising obsolete equipment has been tardy. The cost of textile has been rising steadily, while the per capita consumption of cloth has been falling.

It gives a total picture of the textile industry of our country.

So far as this Bill is concerned this policy states:

"Government consider it necessary that the supply of cheap cloth for the weaker section and the rapid development of the handloom sector, should be simultaneously accomplished. It is, therefore, intended that the handloom sector should, to the maximum extent possible, and in the shortest period of time, meet the requirements of cloth for the weaker sections of the population."

Lastly, I quote another aspect of the textile policy.

"Mill made controlled cloth would be limited to 400 million square metres, and would be produced both by the NTC and private sector mills."

Now I have only mentioned three aspects of the sickness of the textile industry as a whole. The Handloom industry is to be encouraged and the consumption need is to be met for the poor people from the controlled cloth

facility for which 400 million metres has been fixed as a target.

I would like to point out here that if the social objective is to provide cheaper cloth to the poor people of our country, this Bill cannot fulfil that objective because, as has been pointed out earlier, the excise which is going to be levied under the provisions of this Bill will be realised by the mill-owner from the consumers themselves. If we go by the past experience regarding the manufacture of controlled cloth, I think the mill-owners are getting a double favour, as has been correctly mentioned by Shri mati Gore. They are getting Rs. 57 crores by way of excise duty. They would be realising more than that by way of increase in prices, by way of depressing the price of raw cotton, by way of mismanagement or malpractice in trade. Therefore, this Bill is nothing but a concession to the mill-owners in two-ways. Why do I say so? I have got some figures for 1976-77, which will give an indication. According to the revised order of the Government of India on that day, the mills were required to produce a total of 100 million sq. metres of controlled cloth and the backlog was more than 40 million sq. metres. In the January—March and April—June quarters they had produced only 46.3 million sq. metres, leaving a balance of 43.7 million sq. metres. Though the target was fixed at 100 million, they did not produce it. The reason advanced by the mill-owners was that they were losing Re. 1 or Rs. 1.50 per sq. metre on controlled cloth. Therefore, they argued that they cannot produce standard cloth, which the earlier Government did not concede, though they might have given them other concessions. Now why should the Janata Government give them this concession of exemption from producing standard cloth passes my comprehension.

If the social objective is to provide cheaper cloth to the consumer, that is not being fulfilled, either by this Bill or by the textile policy. These 400

million sq. metres would be produced by the NTC mills, which are already in the red. Thus, you are making them in our still bigger losses, whereas relief is being provided to the private capitalists. You are asking your own factories to produce standard cloth, sustain loss and you provide all the benefits to the private industrialists.

That is why I say that this is not an innocent Bill. It is to be considered as a reward, as a prize to the private industrialists engaged in the textile industry.

17 hrs.

I would have been happy had I been able to oppose it altogether, but I am not able to, but I feel that the Government should understand its implications and revise the entire textile policy. However, this is not the occasion for me to discuss the textile policy. Therefore, while I extend my support to this small Bill, I would request Government to bring a comprehensive Bill by which the maladies of the textile industry can be removed and the poor people can be provided with cheaper cloth.

If you want my suggestion, I would say there is no way out other than nationalisation of the textile industry as a whole. If you give me time, I can place the case for it, why it is necessary, but this is not the occasion for discussing that.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Including the purchase of raw material.

SHRI CITTA BASU: The total process

I feel Government should give careful consideration to the opinions expressed in this House and bring a new comprehensive legislation which will remove the maladies of the textile industry as a whole and provide cheaper cloth to the common masses in our country.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am very grateful to the various hon. Members

who have spoken on this Bill. I may say that the last two speakers really spoke on the textile policy, whether that policy is sound or not. I would not like to take the time of the House by going into the textile policy. It is, for one thing, not my subject, and this particular Bill really is consequent on the textile policy which was stated in this House by the Industries Minister in August last. Consequent upon that policy it became necessary to impose an excise duty in order that no burden falls on the exchequer.

I had myself invited all the leading textile industrialists and put it to them that they must see to it that this additional duty of 10 per cent is absorbed, and that price increase occurs. So far, I may say, that that has been the case, there has been no increase because of this 10 per cent levy.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: What about stamping prices?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This question of stamping of prices is now under the consideration of the Industries Ministry. I think they will be shortly taking a decision on that.

SHRIMATI MRNAL GORE: It will be increased slowly.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would like that Mrs. Gore is not provided to be true.

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: I would also like that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Shri Venkataraman raised quite the most valid point that this excise duty is being levied in order to raise funds to subsidise or otherwise see that the controlled cloth that is produced is of the right quality and is made available to the weaker sections at right prices. It has been stated in the policy statement that private mills, National Textile Corporation mills and the handloom sector will be producing it.

[Shri H. M. Patel.]

But, gradually, it is the handloom sector which will be producing the greater part of this cloth.

On this, I may also mention incidentally that it has been made clear in the Statement that care would be taken to see that controlled cloth will be of acceptable quality and, secondly, improved arrangements for the distribution of this cloth to the weaker sections of the population will also be made.

17.05 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE : That is beside the Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I have to point out because these points were made by the hon. Members. I am only trying to refer to those points. I am only saying that they have not been overlooked.

The hon. Member said that he would like to have an assurance from the Government that this amount of Rs. 50 crores and odd or whatever money is raised from the additional excise duty will not be utilised for budgetary purposes but will be utilised for the production of controlled cloth; that the handloom sector is going to be utilised for producing controlled cloth and that the benefit reaches the handloom sector which will enable them to produce controlled cloth. As the hon. Member knows, already a reduction of Re. 1/- per metre is allowed to handlooms. If anything more is needed, it will also be made available to them. I do not think the hon. Member desires an assurance that all the money will go to the handloom sector. That cannot be. Because some of the burden of producing controlled cloth is falling on the National Textile Corporation. Except for that, I certainly give an assurance that the money will be utilised for the production of controlled cloth and it will be ensured that controlled cloth is produced at prices

which are reasonable and that all arrangements are made to see that it reaches the weaker sections of the population for whom it is intended.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : What about quality?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The quality will be ensured. That is why it is intended that the National Textile Corporation is going to do it. It is a public sector enterprise and it is going to see that whatever quality of controlled cloth is prescribed will be produced. In fact, the handlooms have been producing controlled cloth of an acceptable quality. I do not think that the House need have any doubt about that.

As regards the point raised by the hon. Member, Mr. Venkataraman, I have stated, without any hesitation, that the money realised by way of additional excise duty will be utilised for the purpose of producing controlled cloth and for ensuring that controlled cloth is of acceptable quality and that it is made available to the weaker sections of the population at reasonable prices.

I do not think there are any other points that call for an answer. I think these are the only relevant points that were raised. I feel that I have answered those points. I realise that Mrs. Gore and Mr. Chitta Basu will not be completely satisfied with what I have said. But they themselves realise that this is not the occasion to discuss the textile policy. I hope, therefore, they will bear with me if I do not touch that broad policy though I could, if necessary. There is a textile policy which obtains today and, following that policy, this has to come about. Whether the textile policy which makes it necessary for us to bring this Bill is sound in itself or not is a matter certainly for a discussion. I am prepared to concede that. I do not think that all the points made by Mrs. Gore and Mr. Chitta Basu were really unanswerable. They could be answer-

ed. But, as I said, this is not an occasion to do so. I would not, therefore, take the time of the House on that.

With these words, I hope that the House will accept this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of additional duties of excise on certain textiles and textile articles, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments given notice of. Therefore, I shall put Clauses 2 to 4 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.12 hrs.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):
Madam Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Employment of Children Act, 1938, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members will see from the Statement of Objects and Reasons as well as the Clauses of the Bill, the Bill is a non-controversial measure, meant to increase the area of protection extended to children who seek employment. I do not, therefore, want to take the time of the House to make a long speech to explain the objects or provisions of the Bill.

In the last three or four decades, several laws have been enacted to regulate the employment of children. The Employment of Children Act, which this Bill seeks to amend, was enacted exactly 40 years ago, in 1938. The purpose of the Act was to prohibit the employment of children in certain occupations which were regarded as particularly harmful or hazardous for children. The Employment of Children Act of 1938, therefore, prohibited the employment of children in occupations connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mail, and with the port authority within the limits of any port. Several other Acts like the Factories Act, the Shops and Establishment Act, the Plantations Labour Act, the Motor Transport Workers' Act, etc., specify a minimum age for the employment of children and provide for the regulation of the conditions of work that affect children. In spite of many of these regulatory provisions, the number of children working for a living according to the census of 1971 is as high as 10.7 millions.

The Report of the Working Group on Employment of Children that the Department of Social Welfare of the Government of India set up went into the various aspects of the problem of child labour, and suggested that the prohibition of employment of children should be extended to all hazardous occupations, and the minimum age of employment of children should be at least 14 years under all the Acts. This would mean that the lower minimum age specified in Acts like the Plantations Labour Act and the Shops and Establishments Acts will have to be raised.

[Shri Ravindra Varma.]

At present, children are employed in large numbers mainly in rural areas, domestic service, shops and establishments and small and unorganized industries. According to the 1971 census, nearly 87 per cent of the total child labour in the country is in the rural areas—in agricultural work and in plantations and fish and livestock tending. Children are also employed in large numbers in cottage industries like match-manufacture, bangle-making, carpet-weaving, cashew-processing, bidi-making, handloom and powerloom units.

We are aware that the Bill we are now introducing does not deal with all aspects of the problem. The limited object of this Bill is to prohibit the employment of children in some categories of employment not covered by the parent Act. The Bill seeks to prohibit the employment of children in certain additional occupations under the railways, namely, construction work, catering services, track and line work and clearing and picking of ash bits and cinder.

The proposed amendments also provide for legal action against employers for the non-display of notice of certain particulars of child employment. The amendments empower the competent authority to make rules, and also provide for the laying of these rules before the Parliament.

Since child labour is drawn from the vulnerable and socially disabled sections of our population, the amendments that the Bill proposes will add to the protection enjoyed by children of the poorer sections. The provisions of this Bill are modest and affect only some of the occupations in which child labour is being employed to-day. Even so, the passage of the Bill will have wide-ranging affects and will affect the practices and arrangements in quite a few employments.

This will depend on the success we achieve in rousing the public conscience, and in educating the employers, local officials and workers

themselves, on the need to extend increased protection to children and to ensure that children are not exposed to hazards and unhealthy and unwholesome conditions of work.

The Central Board of Workers' Education and the National Labour Institute no doubt have to play their part in this campaign of education. So do trade unions and all other organizations interested in the welfare of the working class. We have to work for the day when children of tender age will no longer have to seek employment, when social conditions and social conscience will save our children from the need to look for employment before they have come of age and acquired the skills necessary for gainful employment in healthy and safe conditions.

Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Employment of Children Act, 1938, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I am glad that the Minister has realised the importance of bringing this prohibition. He also said that the age of plantation labour and the children employed in shops and establishments must be raised. I should have been very glad if these amendments are also brought as soon as possible.

In our country there are 250 million children and 87 per cent of the children are employed in rural areas. These are the statistics given. What is the reason—the Minister knows it very well, because he has the experience of the rural areas. In the rural areas poverty is so much that the parents want to save the children and therefore they will be very much satisfied even if they get gruel or some food by employing them in other's work. That is the pity.

The Minister also knows that in the educational institutions in the 1st standard if there are 100 pupils, when they move up to the III or IVth standard, they will be only 30 or 20. There is so much drop-out. The reason is that the parents want their children to go and earn and to assist them to run their family. Therefore, is it not necessary not only to bring legislation but also have a comprehensive view with regard to this problem and ask other Ministries to see that in the schools mid-day meals are provided, nutritious food is provided; milk is also provided. If that is done, I think employing of children in rural areas could be reduced.

The Minister is also aware that mechanisation in agriculture is growing especially in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and other States. There, they crush the sugarcanes and, for that purpose, mowers and threshers are in vogue and many of the children are employed there and they are losing their limbs. That is because the children employed in agriculture are put to hardships. Therefore, is it not necessary to prohibit employing of children in the agricultural sector?

The International Children's year is coming. Therefore, there must be some contribution made on our behalf. Therefore, the Government should see to it as to how we could reduce the child labour and how we could help the poor children in rural areas by giving them the food. If we can do that, I think we will be doing good to the children of our country. In hazardous industries in towns and cities as also in the railways, as the Minister had said just now, the employment of these children must be prohibited. Even for the household work, small children's employment must be prohibited. For instance, they are employed in agriculture for the purpose of spraying the pesticides. This is hazardous and when they spray this, so many of them die also. Therefore, children should be prohibited in spraying the pesticides.

There are ever so many organisations which look after the welfare of children. They must be given the necessary assistance so that they may care for the children. We are getting so much of milk from CARE and other organisations; also we are getting other food and vitamin. But, they are not being given properly, especially, in the rural areas.

Here the Government should see to it that the things donated by other countries are properly distributed.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह बिल यहाँ पर पेश किया। छोटे बच्चे जिन्हें आगे चलकर इस देश की बागडोर सम्हालनी है, उन बच्चों को छोटी उम्र में ही उनके घर वाले गरीबी की वजह से काम पर भेज देते हैं। उसके बाद वे बच्चे सारी उम्र बर्तन साफ करते रहते हैं या कोई दूसरी मजदूरी करते रहते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, उन बच्चों को हाई लेबर भी करना पड़ता है। इस चीज को रोकने के लिए पहले जो कानून बना था उसकी कमियाँ को दूर करने की कोशिश इस बिल के जरिए से की जा रही है। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि सिर्फ पोर्ट या रेलवे स्टेशन ही नहीं बल्कि किसी जगह पर भी उनमें काम न लिया जा सके—इस तरह का एक कांफ्रिहेंसिव बिल लाकर उसको पास करना चाहिए। अगर आप पोर्ट या किसी खास जगह की वान करेंगे तो फिर इसमें कानून का मसला चल जायेगा और वह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जायेगा। इतनी लम्बी कानूनी लड़ाई कौन लड़ेगा यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। इसलिए आप मुकम्मल तौर पर ऐसा बिल बनाईये कि किसी भी हालत में गरीबी की वजह से बच्चों का कैरियर खराब न होने पाये।

आज हमारे सामने प्रौढ़ शिक्षा की बात है। तीस साल की आजादी के बाद आज प्रौढ़ शिक्षा की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी है? इसकी वजह यह है कि जिन बच्चों को पढ़ाई के लिए स्कूल में जाना चाहिए था वे बजाए पढ़ाई करने के किसी होटल में या किसी और जगह पर गंदगी साफ करने के काम में पड़ गए।

वह पढ़ने के बजाए घरों में जाकर कर काम करने लगे। मुक्त के अन्दर आज एक वातावरण पैदा होना चाहिए कि बच्चे कौम की अमानत हैं, सरकार बच्चों के लिये जो खर्च करना चाहती है, वह इन बच्चों के खर्च होना चाहिए, ताकि जो हमारी आनेवाली नस्लें हैं वे अच्छे माहौल में पल सकें, अच्छे माहौल में रह सकें और इस मुक्त के लिये कोई बड़ा काम कर सकें।

हमारे यहाँ बच्चों के दिन बनाए जाते रहे—लेकिन बच्चों की हालत नहीं सुधर सकी। मैं डेफिनेटली इस

[श्रीमती बलबीर सिंह]

बात को कह सकता है कि कोई यह कहे कि फलों जगह इस को चेक कर सकते हैं, फलों जगह चेक नहीं कर सकते हैं - यह बेकार बात है, इस को कोई भी चेक नहीं कर सकता। इस लिये कानून इस तरह का होना चाहिए कि जो भी इन को काम पर लगायेगा, उस को सजा दी जायेगी और उस के घरवाले भी उन बच्चों को काम पर नहीं भेज सकेंगे। लेकिन इस के साथ ही यह भी बहुत जरूरी है कि जितने गरीब बच्चे हैं—उन की पढ़ाई का तो मुफ्त इन्तजाम है, लेकिन माय ही उन के खाने पीने और कपड़ों का भी मुफ्त इन्तजाम चाहिए, तब ही बच्चों को सही शिक्षा मिल सकेगी और वे मल्ल के भविष्य को ठीक करने में मददगार साबित हो सकेंगे। उन पर शोक लगाने का बिल तो तो आप ले भाये लेकिन माय ही उन को इस तरह की फौसनिटीज और इन्फेन्ट्रिज दिये जायें, ताकि वे काम करने के बजाए इस तरह भा सकें और उनके बाल-देन पर उन के खाने पीने और कपड़ों का बोझा न पड़ सके। इन बच्चों को नेशनल - एसेट्स, कौमी सम्पत्ति के तौर पर ट्रीट किया जाना चाहिए।

कानून में बहुत सारी दफाये बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा—बल्कि आप को अपने कानून में माफ़ तौर से वाजा कर देना चाहिए कि इस उम्र से कम उम्र के बच्चों को किसी भी जगह पर पैमे के एजेंट में काम पर नहीं लगाया जाएगा। अगर आप इस तरह का कानून बनाएंगे। तब ही आप कामयाब हो सकेंगे, वरना उन को काम पर लगाने के नये-नये रास्ते निकल आयेगे और यह चीज उसी तरह से चलती रहेगी, जैसी आज तक कानून के होने हुए भी चलती रही है। बच्चे हर जगह काम करते रहे और किसी ने कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया।

***SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI** (Sivakasi): Madam Chairman, I am very happy that the hon. Minister of Labour has made certain amendments to the Employment of Children Act, 1938. While extending my whole-hearted support to the salutary provisions contained in this Bill, I would like also to refer to certain deficiencies in the implementation of not only this Act but also other allied statutes covering the employment of children in the country.

I come from Sivakasi constituency in which most of the families depend upon the earnings of children. We have match factories in Sivakasi. The crackers and fire-works, which create a happy and joyful atmosphere throughout the country are made in Sivakasi. When you talk of printing industry, Sivakasi would come in

everybody's mind immediately. All these three industries employ children of different ages. The nimble fingers of the blossoming buds of humanity go to swell the coffers of private industrialists. These industrialists are proud to call Sivakasi as a tiny Japan in India whenever they extend welcome to prominent politicians and high dignitaries of both Central and State Governments. I am pained to hear this comparison because there is a common ground between Japan and Sivakasi. The explosion of Atom Bomb in Hiroshima not only took away instantaneously thousands of precious human lives but also maimed many future generations to come, and a similar production of mini-atom bomb cracker in Sivakasi might end human harmony for decades to come. In the cracker industry dangerous chemicals like chlorite, sulphur, red phosphorous, aluminium powder and other high voltage chemicals are used. I need not say that they are all very injurious to health, especially in the case of young children who are easily susceptible to such disease like bronchitis, breathing trouble etc. Since the area is an arid zone and the job opportunities are scarce in this chronically drought-prone area, the parents are perforce to send their children for such hazardous jobs. The industrialists exploit these disabilities for their personal aggrandisement.

Some two years back, a delegation of workers came to my house seeking my support and intervention with the industrialists for their demand of minimum bonus. They stayed in our place just for one hour and after they left, my entire family suffered from splitting headache. I am referring to this to indicate the serious contaminating effects these chemicals have on the people. It can very well be imagined what the effect would be on the children employed in this industry. Most of the pregnant women and

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

young children are afflicted by dread diseases like T.B. etc. From morning 7 to evening 7, the children are confined to dark and dingy rooms without proper lighting and ventilation in Match factories. The industrialists do not care to provide even the minimum amenities for these child workers. They brag about that they give to the Central Government crores of rupees as excise duty. But they are unwilling to spend even a small sum for the welfare of child employees.

The Labour Inspectors and the Explosives Inspectors are all in league with the employees. They are in complicity with them in the matter of circumventing the provisions of Factories Act, Explosives Act etc. The provisions of Factories Act are violated by dividing the work in different segments—pasting boxes in one place and frame-filling in another place. Then all these different processes are brought to the factory and the end-product is assembled here. They are thus able to prove to the authorities that they are employing in any particular activity less than the prescribed number of employees by the Factories Act. The industrialists are benefitted in manifold ways. They exploit the children by not giving the minimum wages to the child-employees. They do not give the statutory minimum bonus to them. They do not spend any money on welfare measures as adumbrated by labour laws. They go scot-free even with patent violation of Factories Act. They are heartlessly exploiting because of the fact that Ramanathanpuram district is a chronically drought-prone area and there are no alternative jobs for them. The Central Government has also declared it as a backward district. The children are to bear all these vocational hazards because of these circumstances. If you declare these as hazardous and dangerous jobs for the children, naturally many lakhs of families would be thrown to the wolf of unemployment. Even for fighting for their legitimate demands, they are nervous and they do not want to lose their livelihood. The only thing that we can do is that

the industrialists must be made to give minimum amenities for the child-employees. We are spending crores of rupees for eradicating illiteracy in the country. In my constituency, the children aged 7 years do not go to the school because they are to earn for time-limit.

We are going to celebrate next year as the International Children's year. The Central Government must look into the problems of such child-employees and come to their rescue. The Central Government must immediately appoint a high-power Committee to go into these questions and suggest remedial measures within a prescribed limit.

The printing industry has come up very well in Sivakasi. In the neighbouring parts of Kerala State, my friends are not able to improve the printing industry because of the persistent and recurring labour trouble. In Sivakasi there is complete harmony. I need not say that the children are employed in hazardous jobs like cutting paper etc. There are occasions when the fingers of children have been cut in this process. Yet the industrialists do not give any compensation to them. When I asked the industrialists why they are not giving the statutory minimum wage and also statutory minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent, they counter me with the question 'why should they'. When I ask them why they are circumventing labour laws and Factories Act, and how they are amassing money exploiting the children, they are threatening me with frightening consequences. After a great deal of discussion and debate, they have given some money as bonus to the child-employees.

In conclusion, I would suggest that steps should be taken to supply nutritious food to the working children. They must get statutory minimum wage and statutory minimum bonus. They must also be given minimum basic amenities so that they can protect themselves from vocational hazards, and part time education must be given to them.

[Smt. V. Jeyalakshmi.]

I demand that a high-power Committee must be appointed to go into the conditions of employment of children in the match industry, fireworks and crackers industry and also in the printing industry in Sivakasi and suggest suitable protective and punitive measures for violation of laws.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री अनन्त दवे (कच्छ) सभापित महोदया, हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय जो बिल लाये हैं उस के लिए मैं उन को धन्यवाद दे रहा हूँ। लेकिन इस बिल में जितना एमंडमेंट वे लाये हैं, उतना ही एमंडमेंट हमारे लिए काफी नहीं है। हमारे देश में जो चाइल्ड लेबर है, उस के लिए पूरा बिल सोच समझ कर लाया जाना चाहिए। 1970 में जब चाइल्ड लेबर का सेन्सस हुआ था तब 10.73 मिलियन चाइल्ड लेबर हमारे देश में थी जिस में से 9.96 मिलियन रूरल एरियाज में थी। हम जो यह एमंडमेंट लाये हैं वह सिर्फ प्राक्पेजेशन इन रेलवे प्रेमिजिज, क्लोथिंग आफ एन एण पिट और बिल्डिंग अप्रेशंस इन रेलवे प्रेमिजिज और इन कटरिंग एस्टेब्लिशमेंट में जो काम करते हैं, उनके लिए है। उगी चाइल्ड लेबर के लिए यह एमंडमेंट बिला लाया गया है। जब हमारे देश में रूरल एरियाज में ज्यादा से ज्यादा चाइल्ड लेबर है तो उस के लिए भी हमें कुछ कानूनी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ।

जब अगले साल 1979 में युनाइटेड नेशंस ने यह तय किया है कि चाइल्ड इयर सारी दुनिया में सेलेब्रेट किया जाएगा तो उमी समय हमारे देश में जो बड़ी मात्रा में चाइल्ड लेबर है, उस के लिए भी कुछ न कुछ एमंडमेंट किया जाना जरूरी है। ऐसा मैं सुझाव देता हूँ। जो चाइल्ड लेबर एग्रीकल्चर में काम करती है उस के लिए भी कुछ प्रावधान होना चाहिए, ऐसा भी मैं मानता हूँ।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज देना चाहिए। एक एक्सपर्ट ने कहा है:—

"Our first obligation is that working children must be protected from outright exploitation and from hazardous condition of work which threaten their physical and mental development."

हम देख रहे हैं कि गांवों में छोटे छोटे बच्चे काम करते हैं। उनको पढ़ाई लिखाई के लिए समय नहीं मिलता है। यह देश की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है वह एक सोशल इजिज है। गरीब परिवारों के बच्चे

अगर काम नहीं करेंगे तो वे लोग खाएंगे क्या? बिल काम किये उनको खाना नसीब नहीं होता है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है जिस को आपको हाथ में लेना होगा। एक सर्वे के अनुसार देखा गया है कि 18.6 एम्प्लायर बम्बई में यह नहीं जानते थे कि बच्चों के एम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में ऐसा कोई कानून है। एक अन्य सर्वे के अनुसार 64.6 प्रतिशत पेरेंट्स और 53.4 एम्प्लायर्स इस पर के थे कि चाइल्ड लेबर को एंजॉइन न किया जाए। साथ ही 31.7 प्रतिशत पेरेंट्स और 33.3 प्रतिशत एम्प्लायर्स इस थे कि चाइल्ड लेबर को केवल हैजाइम एरियाज में ही एंजॉइन किया जाए।

आप यह भी देखें कि 1948 में चाइल्ड लेबर 0.48 प्रतिशत थी, 1952 में 0.25 प्रतिशत, 1960 में 0.10 प्रतिशत और 1962 में 0.5 प्रतिशत। अब यह परसेंटेज बढ़ गई है। आप देखेंगे कि रूरल एरियाज में बहुत ज्यादा चाइल्ड लेबर है। वहां पर खेत में काम करने के लिए कोई मजदूर जमींदार के पास जाता है तो यह पड़ा जाता है कि उसके कोई बच्चा है तो कितने साल का। अगर दस से चौदह साल के बीच के बच्चे होते हैं तो उनको काम पर लगा लिया जाता है वना उनको काम नहीं दिया जाता है। इसका कारण यह है कि ये बच्चे उन जमींदारों के खेत पर फ्री में काम करते हैं इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि रूरल एरियाज में आपको इस चीज पर रोक लगाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और कोई एमंडमेंट इस अजय का लाना चाहिए

फैक्टरीज एक्ट, साइज एक्ट, ड्राफ्टिंग एक्ट, मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट एक्ट, बीडी मिगार एक्ट, कार्टेज लेबर एक्ट, शाप्टम एंड एस्टेब्लिशमेंट एक्ट आदि में जो प्रावधानी लगाई गई है वह दस से चौदह साल तक के बच्चों के एम्प्लायमेंट के लिए लगाई गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई कम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाएं जिस में आप एक एज तय करें ताकि देश के जो अलग अलग भाग हैं वहां पर कहीं भी चाइल्ड लेबर का एक्सप्लायटेशन न हो सके। यह देश की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। बच्चों को जब लॉग काम पर नहीं भेजेंगे तो परिवार का गुजारा नहीं होगा। इस समस्या के इस पहलू पर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। यह एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर है। जो एमंडमेंट आप लाए हैं इसमें कोई ज्यादा अंतर पढ़ने वाला नहीं है। इस समस्या पर गहराई से विचार करने के लिए और इसका कोई हल निकालने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि आप इस बिल को एक सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज दें। ऐसा बिल घाना चाहिए जो रूरल लेबर पर लागू हो जिसकी मंजूरी बहुत है। इस बिल को लाने के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि रूरल एरियाज में चाइल्ड लेबर की तरफ भी आप ध्यान देंगे।

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): Madam Chairman, this is a small amendment with a three-fold object: (1) Enlargement of prohibi-

tion, of employment of a child labour below 15 years of age in certain additional occupations in railway premises such as (1) cinder picking, (2) cleaning of an Ash Pit, (3) building operation, (4) catering establishment at a Railway Station, (5) construction work and (6) truck and line work, etc.

(2) Provision for displaying a notice of certain particulars of child employment by the Railway and the Port Authority with legal action against employers for non-display of such notice.

3. Provision for laying before Parliament the rules made by the Central Government.

This law is not a progressive and meaningful law. The result of the original Act was not at all encouraging and the present enactment was not so up-dated and modified to avoid the inherent weaknesses prevalent in the old Act.

The existing enactment and statutory provisions regulating the pre-employment conditions and working conditions, housing, insurance and medical and educational facilities for the employed children were not adequate. Same is the case with the present provisions and legislative measures. The provisions were neither so reviewed, extended, modified, nor up-dated to keep pace with the advancement in technology and the resultant now occupational hazards.

The problem that is before us is so acute and vast that this present enactment which does not alter or affect the basic socio-economic structure or system of production but rather secures its continued existence, will not meet the situation at all.

In the old laws according to the Labour Investigation Committee, the law was being infringed openly in several establishments and according to some of the evaluation studies the children of less than 14 years of age can somehow manage to get false cer-

tificate by paying only some fees. This bad practice still persists. No capitalist society can answer it. The answer is to be found in the socialist countries.

The evils of child labour persist perhaps in an aggravated form and according to the National Commission on Labour and 1971 census, this evil persists in varying degrees in organised and unorganised sector and specially in unorganised sector, namely, agricultural operations, plantation, fishery, livestock tending and cottage industries such as bidi-making and match-making, carpet-making, stone-breaking, handicrafts, road-building, etc. the employment of children is frequent and the incidence of child employment is much higher. The present amending Bill is made in such a way that this is not extended to cover the unorganised sector, because some thought it was not harmful. But according to the Labour Investigation Committee, the working conditions in the cottage industries and in some unorganised occupations are worse than in the organised sector, even though regulated by the Factories Act.

The evil of child labour in India is in consonance with the economic system of our country and the capitalist pattern of society. So, so long as this structure continues, this evil will persist and in the present Bill there is little or no genuine effort made to give education and spread educational base at secondary and primary level to all children in the age group up to 14 and make its socially and economically possible for the poorest and lowest to send their children to school for education and for the Government to recognise the right to work. My party view is that this sort of evil is continuing not only in India but in all capitalist countries, but there is no socialist country where there is child labour or exploitation of labour. So, this legislative measure will not meet the situation.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Gandhinagar); Madam, Chairman, I am happy to rise in support of this

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar.]

small and apparently minor Bill, and I do so not only because I feel that the measure is necessary, but it is good, and is going in the right direction. I do not think that this Bill need go to a select committee. I do not think that this habit of suggesting that every Bill that is on the anvil here, must necessarily go to the select committee, will serve any useful purpose. After all, a select Committee can go into the merits of a matter if a Bill is comprehensive, big enough with various implications requiring lot of expertise and assistance which the House in a general way, cannot either have the time to devote or the expertise to offer. Therefore, I do not think this need go to a select committee.

I would certainly congratulate the hon. Minister on having brought this Bill at this time of the year especially because the International Children's year is coming next year, i.e. 1979, and I would, therefore, like to tell him that he will take this as an opportunity and occasion to make an intensive survey into the affairs and situations that are obtainable in our country on the basis of legitimate and reliable data, not just hearsay, and do something concrete and effective in terms of a good piece of legislation in the International Childrens' Year to tackle this problem of child labour and the exploitation and the terrible hardships which have gone with this child labour for generations to come. That is why, I feel I ought to give support to this Bill and I am taking this opportunity of doing so.

The question of child labour and the exploitation that has gone with it is there not only in India but in many parts of the world. Let us not be unnecessarily pessimistic by saying that this is only obtainable in India. This question of child labour and the exploitation accompanying it are evident in many parts of the world, in many continents of the world.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA
(Serampore): It is a feature of the capitalist countries

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It may be a feature of the capitalist countries, I agree with my friend, Mr. Dinan Bhattacharya. But I may not agree with him if he tells me that non-capitalist societies have altogether eliminated this vicious problem. They have not done it, though they are going in the right direction.

My point is that this child labour and exploitation problem is important and difficult mainly because of the fact that a lot of it is subtle and a lot of it is hidden, and you cannot really assess the magnitude of the problem because searches and researches are either impracticable or unworkable, if not impossible. Therefore, nobody can gauge the magnitude of the problem. But I hope with the techniques of modern and scientific social researches and with the help of institutions like ILO, the Government of India which is, I am sure, a very active Member of the ILO, can do a lot in terms of employing these modern techniques for social researching and surveying and coming to some more accurate understanding of the problem in terms of facts and figures and only then, they can tackle the problem more effectively and more purposefully.

I was saying that because the problem is subtle and hidden we need not feel, therefore, hopeless about the situation. We should really be more attentive and more alert and go into the problem and move so in a country like ours where because of the general ignorance and general poverty this problem of child labour becomes all the more daunting and all the more challenging. Poverty requires children to work. Ignorance necessitates children to work. In fact, one reason why the family planning programmes does not succeed in this

country is that people want more children so that they can be employed in the factories and on the farms....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mavalankar, you may continue your speech tomorrow.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR**

(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at

11 A.M.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 23, 1978/Agrahayana 2, 1900 (Saka).